OL. 79 NO. 2

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textile bulletin

FEBRUARY • 1953

FEB 25 1953

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ABC

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Stops Black Yarn

Unlike ordinary oil, NON-FLUID OIL does not creep from roll necks to spread out over roll covers and aprons. Blackened yarn is eliminated and roll covers and aprons last much longer because oil rot is prevented.

Seven out of 10 mills get increased production by using NON-FLUID OIL. They have assurance of trouble-free lubrication and a reduction of lubricant and application costs because NON-FLUID OIL outlasts ordinary oil 3 to 5 times.

Why not obtain these benefits for your mill? Let us send you a generous sample for your own test to prove these claims. No obligation of course. Write for Bulletin T-13 and free testing sample of NON-FLIUD OIL.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
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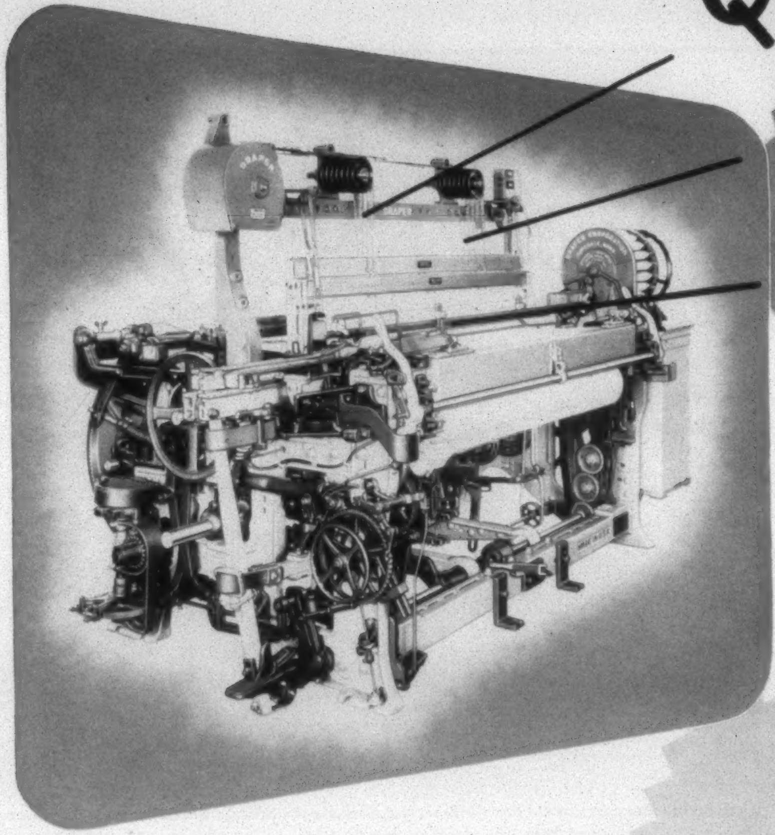
SOUTHERN DISTRICT MANAGER: Lewis W. Thomason, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.
WAREHOUSES: Atlanta, Ga.—Birmingham, Ala.—Charlotte, N. C.—Chicago, Ill.—Columbus, Ga.—Detroit, Mich.—Greensboro, N. C.—Greenville, S. C.—Providence, R. I.—St. Louis, Mo.
NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture.

QUALITY
LOW COST
VERSATILITY



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HARNESS CAPACITY from 2 to 16 harnesses

BOBBINS from 7⅜" to 8¾"

DIAMETER BEAM HEADS from 20" to 32"

WIDTH OF LOOM from 22" to 60" - - - -

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for many years
this emblem has represented

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F*idelity*
C*ooperation*

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There's a lot more to factoring than money!

Your inquiries regarding factoring with COMMERCIAL will receive prompt attention.

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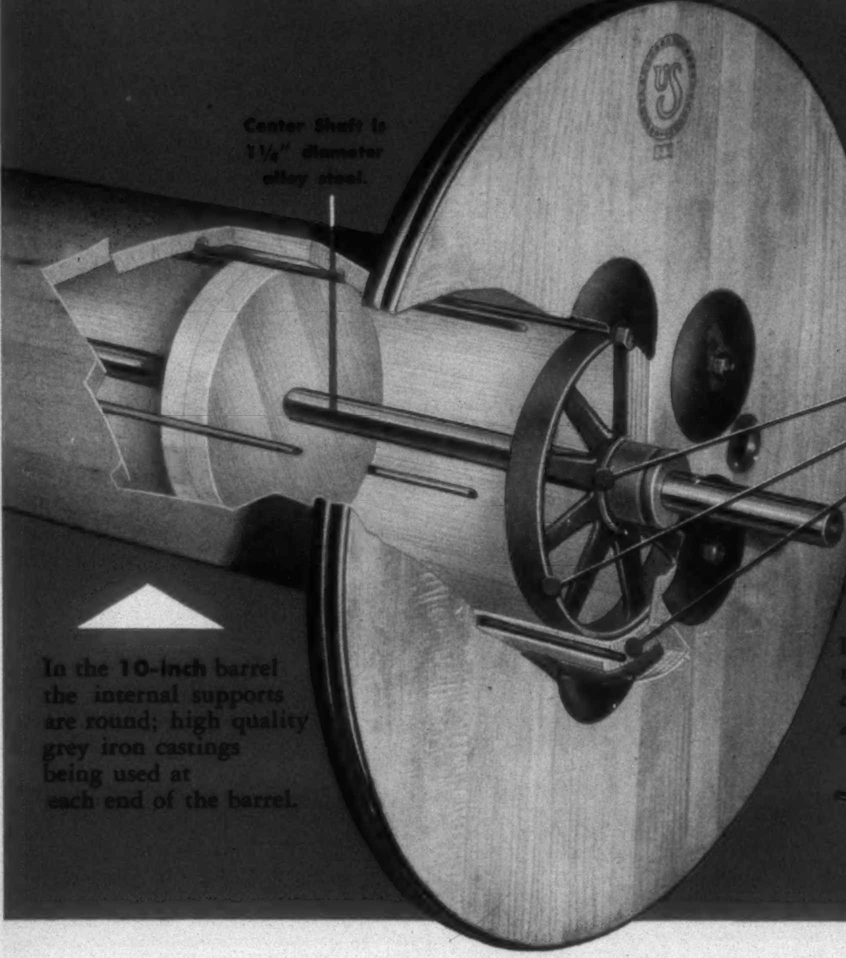
TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

EUGENE G. LYNCH, 80 Federal Street, Boston 10, Mass.
T. HOLT HAYWOOD, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

take a close look at these WARPER BEAMS . . . .

Some of the construction features are unique with US



3-POINT SUPPORT FOR THE BEAM HEAD

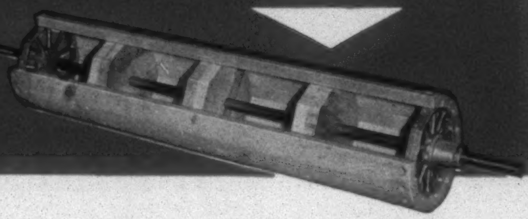
The head is bolted with tie rods *firm* and *flush* against the

- **shoulder at hub of casting**
- **periphery of casting**
- **ends of staves**

All U S Warper Beams have this feature, which provides additional resistance against deflection during the build-up of the beam.

In the **10-inch** barrel the internal supports are round; high quality grey iron castings being used at each end of the barrel.

In the **12-inch** barrel the internal supports are no round, but are of a ten-sided design *for extra construction strength*. At each end of the barrel *all-aluminum castings* are used.



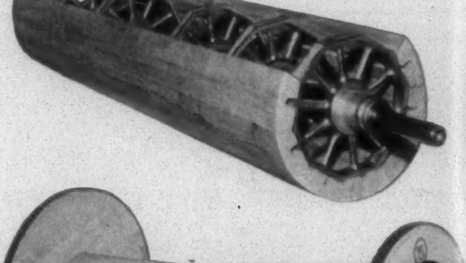
HERE ARE SOME *plus features* FOUND IN

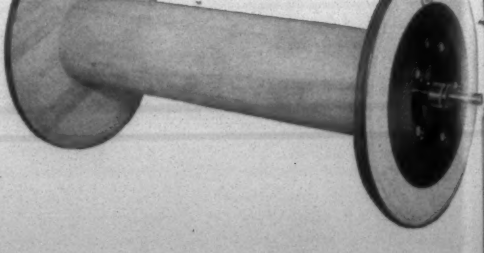
US HIGH TENACITY RAYON TIRE CORD WARPER BEAMS

Internal Supports consist of *six all-aluminum castings*, offering great strength with lightness in weight.

Beam Heads are maple, 1¾" thick, *four-ply* cross-laminated at 90°, which has been proven to be the strongest construction for high tenacity rayon beams.

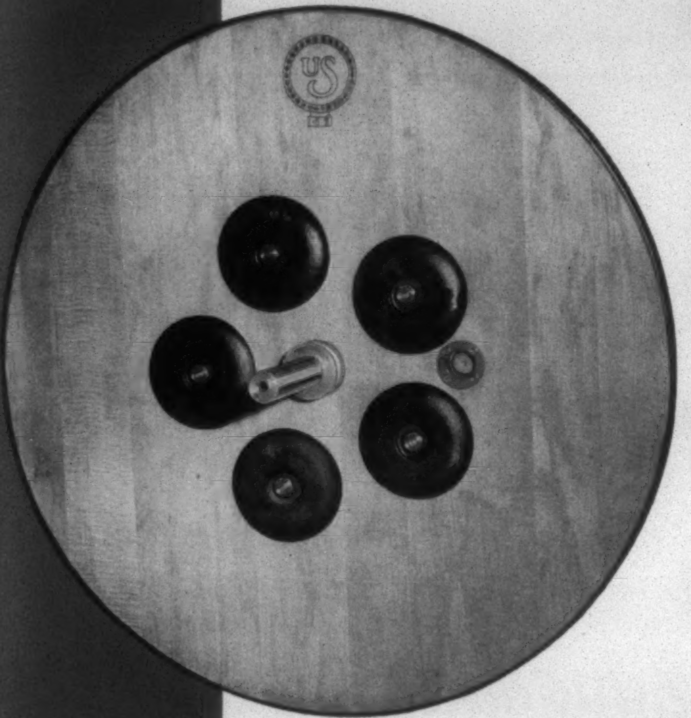
Reinforcing Tension Plates are 20" in diameter, of ¼" alloy sheet steel. The engineered dished-form design enables the beam heads to withstand tremendous pressure by varying the torque on the tie rod nuts. The feathered edge on those plates avoids damage when "nesting" the beams.





COTTON

and HIGH TENACITY **RAYON** *TIRE CORD*



① **Five cast iron tension plates,** bolted onto heavy steel tie rods, can be *individually tightened* to relieve stress or strain *on any section* of the head. These plates have a *tapered edge,* thus preventing any possible damage when the beams are "nested" for storage.

② **Heads** are 3-ply cross-laminated seasoned hardwood, 1½" thick.

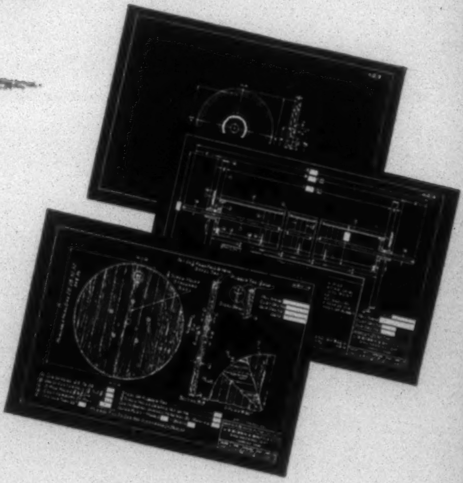
③ **Tires** are extra heavy (3/32") steel . . . grooved, heated and shrunk-fitted onto the heads for tighter assembly. Tires can be of rubber if preferred.

④ **For rugged barrel construction,** the three additional internal supports are 2¾" thick, made of 2-ply Eastern Pine, at 90° angle. Barrel staves are kiln-dried Eastern Pine.

⑤ **Substantial saving in weight** of both beams is accomplished through the use of the five cast iron tension plates. Further weight saving in the 12" beam is brought about by having the two *aluminum end supports* in the barrel.

SEND FOR SET OF BLUEPRINTS

On request, you will receive by return mail a set of drawings showing the detailed construction features of U S Warper Beams, Beam Heads, and Tension Plates. Please specify whether you wish them for **COTTON** *or for High Tenacity* **RAYON** *Warper Beams.*



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SINCE 1857

When you convert old frames for LONG-DRAFT SPINNING

Call your Armstrong man-talk over your

LET YOUR ARMSTRONG MAN be your "consultant" on roll covering. He can often save you time and trouble. Call him in . . . anytime.

Today, many mills are getting extra production from their regular draft frames by converting them to long-draft spinning.

If you're considering a change of this kind, don't overlook the importance of checking your roll covers. The heavier roving in long-draft spinning may require a change in the type of cot you use.

You'll find it helpful to discuss this problem with your Armstrong man. He's familar with all long-draft installations—usually you'll find he's had experience with the very equipment you're planning to put in. He'll be able to make recommendations you can count on.

His specialized training and experience are backed by Armstrong's years in the textile field and close contact with machinery manufacturers. It's a combination that should—and does—provide the answer to almost any question involving roll covers.

ARMSTRONG'S

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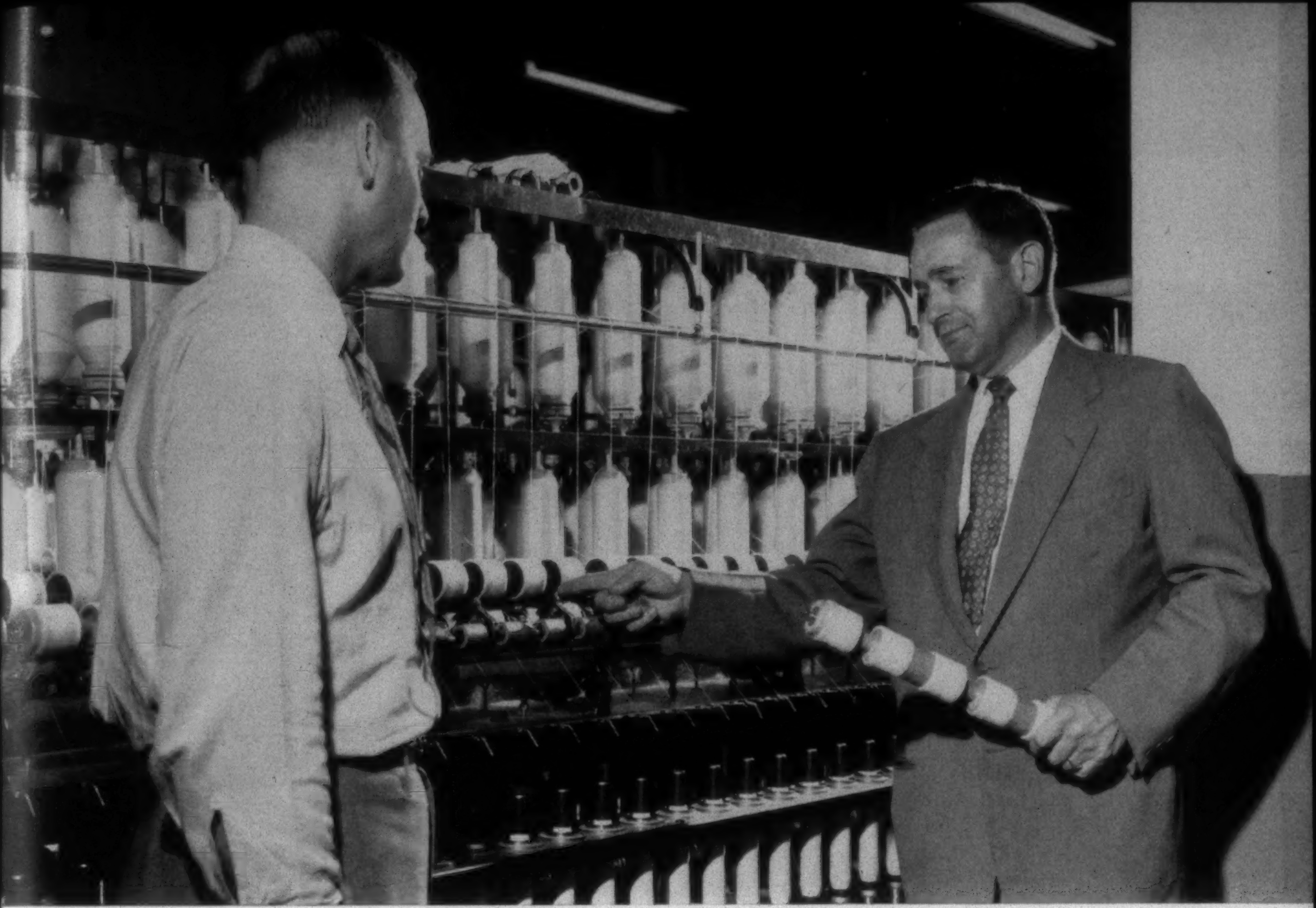
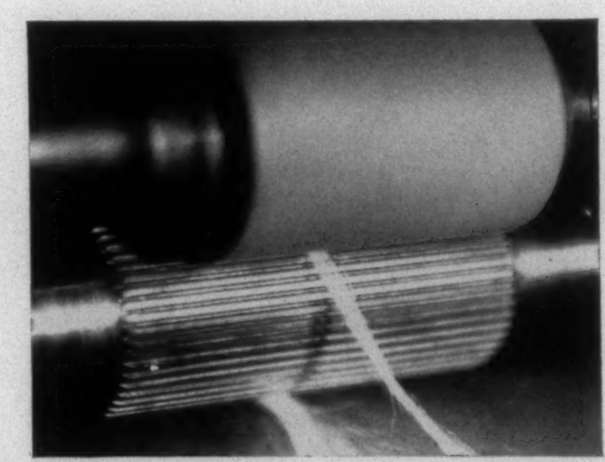


roll covering requirements with him

And when you need new cots, you'll find the kind you need in the Armstrong Line. In addition to cork, Armstrong makes long-wearing, lap-resistant Accotex® Cots. They're available in several formulations of cork-and-rubber as well as straight rubber. Each type is made in varying degrees of firmness to provide the right amount of cushion for a given spinning job.

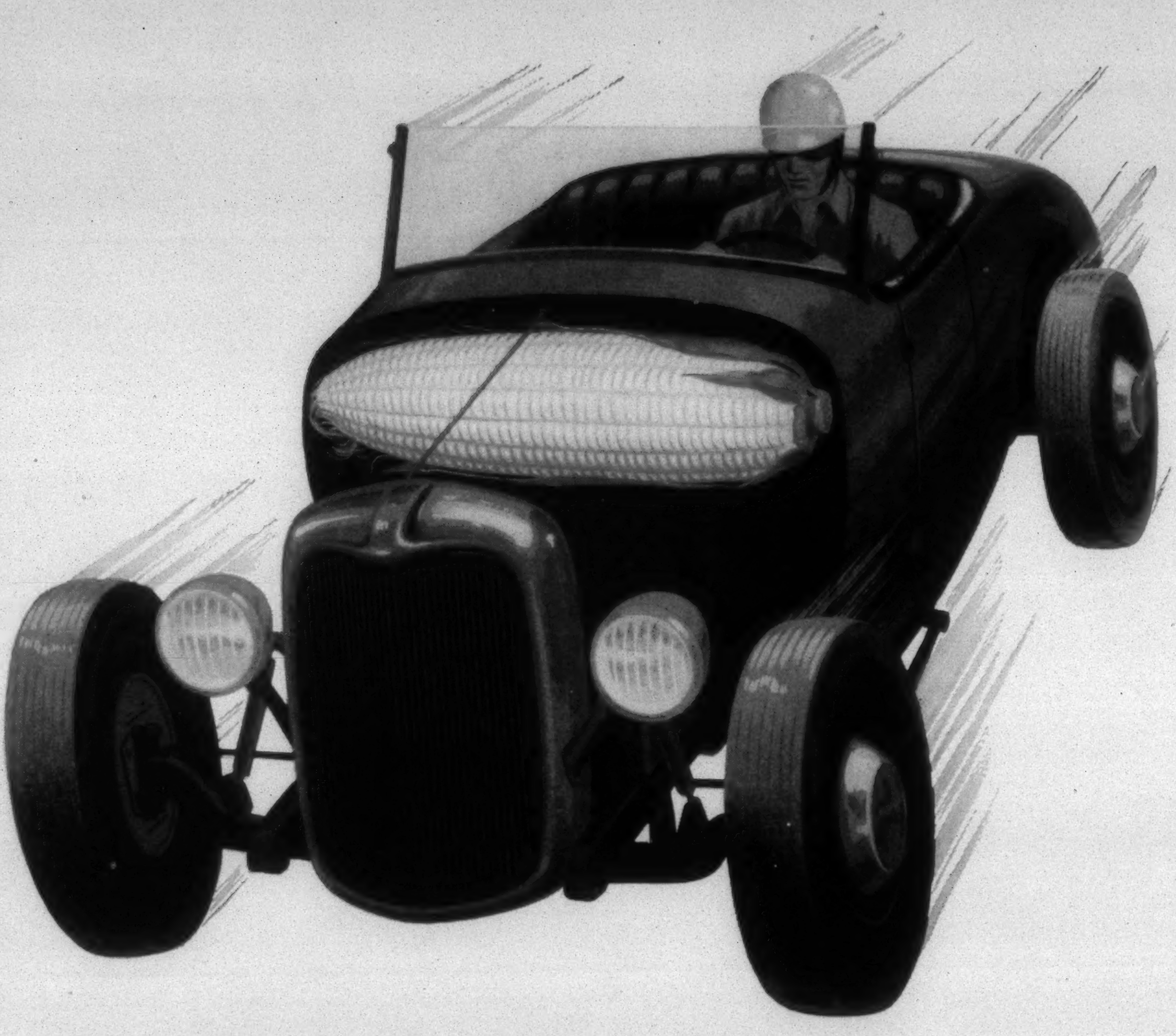
Be sure to call on your Armstrong man whenever you need help on a roll covering problem. In most cases, he'll be at your mill within a day of your call. One more thing—if you want samples of Armstrong's Accotex Cots for testing on your frames, you can get them from your Armstrong man, or you can write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8202 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. All Accotex products are available for export.

ACCOTEX COTS



LONG-WEARING ACCOTEX COTS RESIST LAPPING. A break in the yarn means almost instant lapping with most roll covers . . . but not with Accotex Covers. Every Accotex Cot contains certain electrolytes that remove the basic cause of lapping—the attraction between electrical charges in the moisture layers on both cot and fiber. This lap resistance gives broken ends plenty of time to reach the scavenger roll before lapping can occur. It practically eliminates ends down due to lapping. Remember, too, Accotex Cots give up to six years' spinning with a minimum of rebuffing.

what's **corn** doing hitting "70" down the pike?



CORN PERFORMS VITAL FUNCTIONS . . . IN MANY UNEXPECTED PLACES

Under the hood of your car for instance...derivatives of corn were used in casting the cylinder heads . . . also in extracting (from its oxide, alumina) the aluminum used in the pistons and other essential parts. This is but one of the numerous examples of how continuous basic research in corn helps American industry . . . helps you.

CORN PRODUCTS IN TEXTILES

For the textile industry Corn Products Refining Company supplies a variety of specialized starches, gums and dextrins . . . recommended ingredients for many textile processes.

We offer quality in volume supply unexcelled in the field. Complete technical service is available without cost or obligation. If you have a production problem why not check with Corn Products. We welcome your specific technical inquiries.

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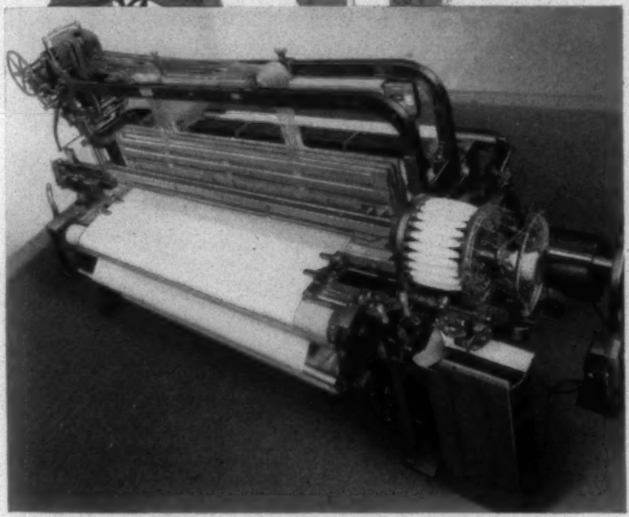
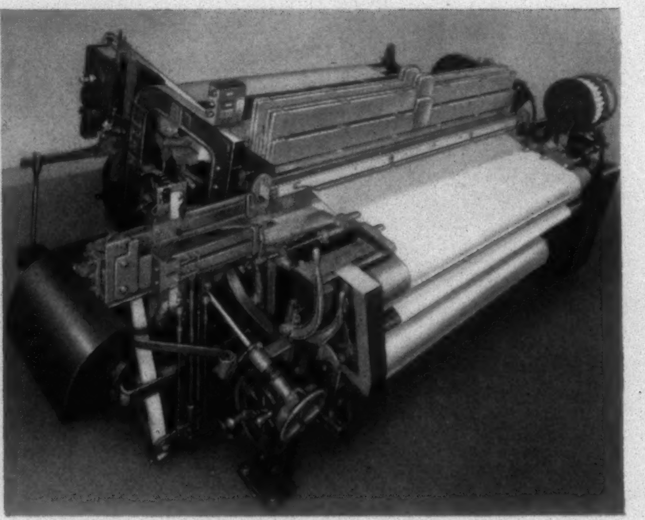
ORDERS FOR

"Plain Fare"



NEW C&K 2 x 1 BOX FILLING-MIXING LOOM equipped with rotary magazine . . . and HEAD MOTION.



NEW C&K 2 x 1 BOX FILLING-MIXING LOOM equipped with rotary magazine . . . and END CAM.

. . . install
C&K's Newest
FILLING-MIXING
LOOMS

Yes, you can take orders for single-color production — and make your cloth faster and with more profit than you ever imagined — with these new, single-purpose, rotary magazine looms. These new additions to C&K's long-established line of Filling-Mixing Looms cost less to buy and operate, turn out better cloth at 25% higher speeds . . . mile after mile of it, and *all of it* the same top quality.

Get the whole story on these proven products of C&K's long experience in building Filling-Mixing Looms. *See C&K today.*

C&K
A Loom for Every Woven Fabric

This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Woven Fabrics

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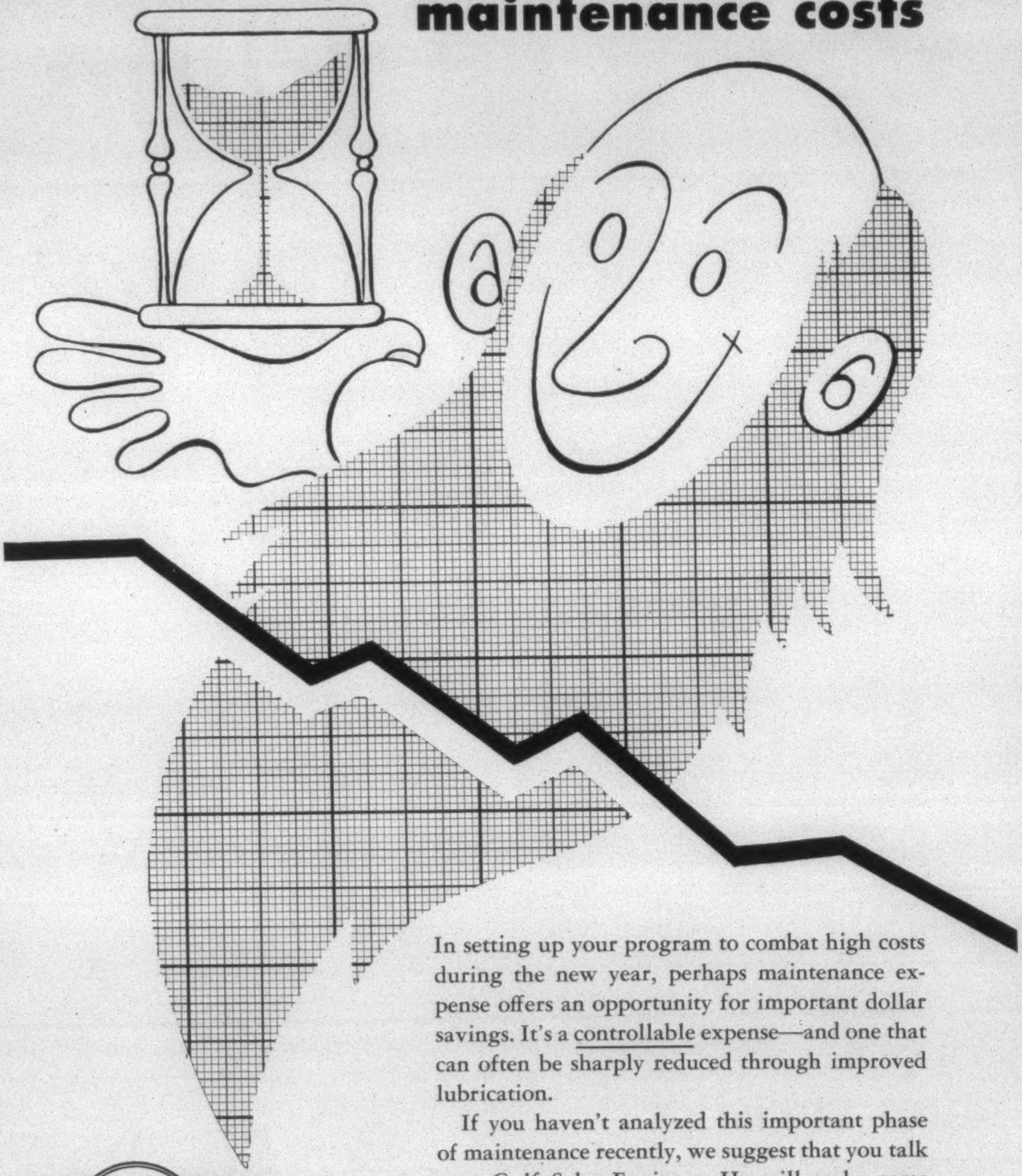
time to trim

maintenance costs



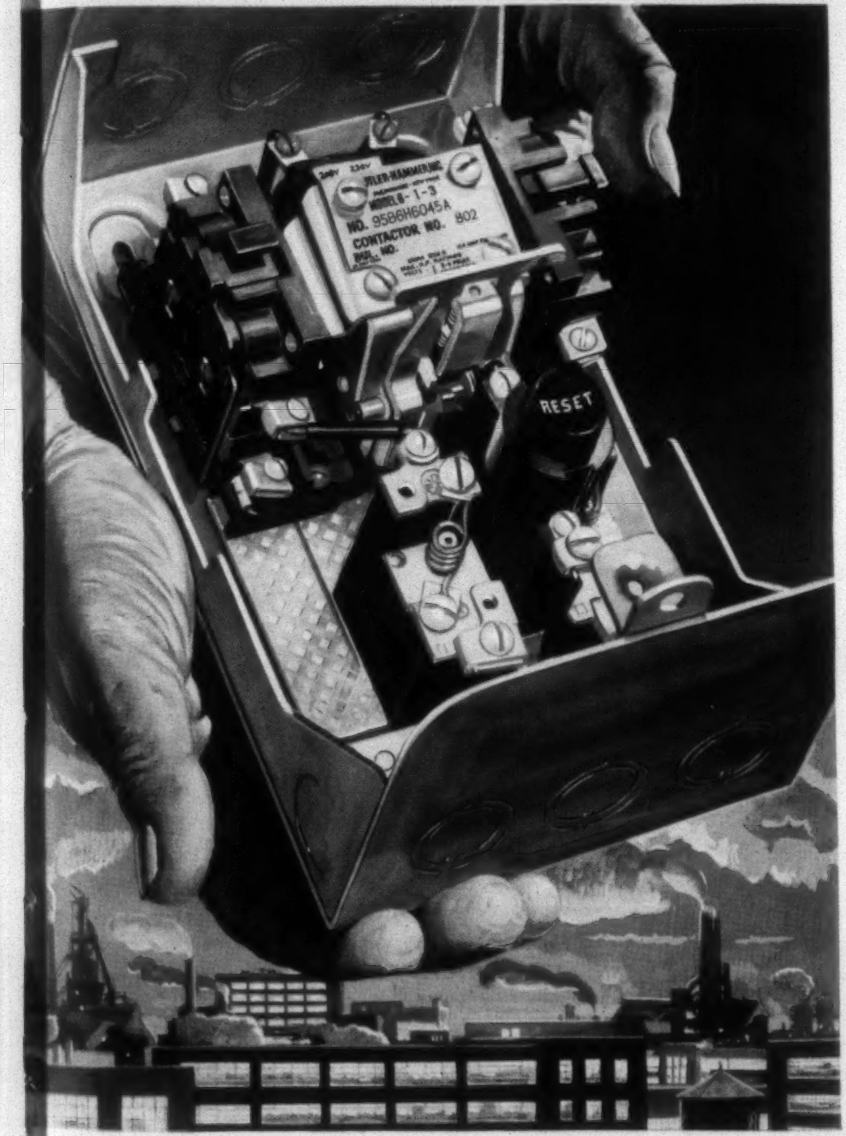
In setting up your program to combat high costs during the new year, perhaps maintenance expense offers an opportunity for important dollar savings. It's a controllable expense—and one that can often be sharply reduced through improved lubrication.

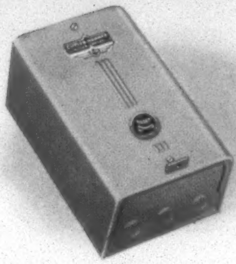
If you haven't analyzed this important phase of maintenance recently, we suggest that you talk to a Gulf Sales Engineer. He will make some worth-while suggestions that will help you reduce costs and improve the performance of your equipment.

GULF SERVES INDUSTRY

GULF OIL CORPORATION · GULF REFINING COMPANY
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

Now CUTLER-HAMMER *proudly presents the spectacular new* ★★★ *motor control*





Entirely new in concept and design. Wide-open accessibility. Remarkably improved performance. Vastly increased operating life.

This is important news for the men of industry. It marks a new day of improved electric motor performance. A new day of more accurate and more dependable motor protection. A new day of simpler, easier, faster motor control installation. This is the quick story of the spectacular new Cutler-Hammer ☆☆☆ Motor Control. But thousands of words could not tell this story in its important details.

Cutler-Hammer ☆☆☆ Motor Control can be known *only* by its performance. Field-tested for more than two years in hundreds of the most trying motor control assignments, its first users have said time and again that there has never been anything like it before. And these users were *looking* for faults. You need not be moved by their enthusiasm. But you cannot ignore their factual reports. Try it. Test it. Compare it. Prove it. Your nearby Authorized Cutler-Hammer Distributor is ready to serve you. Order from him today.
CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

☆ ☆ ☆

- ★ *installs easier*
- ★ *works better*
- ★ *lasts longer*

CUTLER-HAMMER
★ ★ ★
MOTOR CONTROL
C-H

SEE NEXT PAGE →

CUTLER-HAMMER ★★★ MOTOR CONTROL

The 3 Stars stand for 3 New Standards

☆ 1...An entirely new standard of easier, faster, lower-cost motor control installation. Any electrician can prove it.

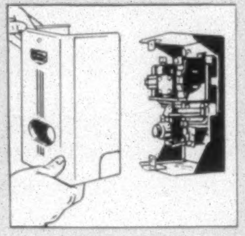
☆ 2...An entirely new standard of dependable motor control performance; reliable uniform response and more accurate overload protection. Any use will confirm it.

☆ 3...An entirely new standard of trouble-free long life; surely the finest starters both electrically and mechanically you have ever known. Any comparison shows it.

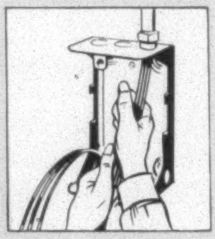
Installs easier...

Factory records everywhere today show the cost of installing motor control is usually much greater than the amount spent to buy the control equipment, often two or three times as much. Here you see why this new, better motor control actually costs less.

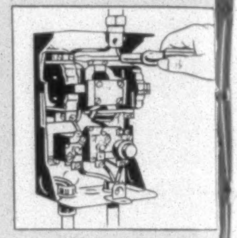
Just loosen two screws and off comes wrap-around cover. Screws stay in cover, do not fall on floor. Just loosen three screws and out comes the entire mechanism on unit plate.



Making conduit connections and pulling wires is a cinch; no starter mechanism in the way. No damaged starter parts or skinned knuckles. Wide-open accessibility, no side walls.

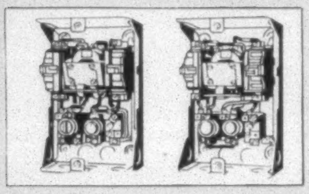


Easy straight-through wiring. All line terminals are at top, all load terminals at bottom. All terminals visible from front, all with solderless pressure connectors. Plenty of wiring room.

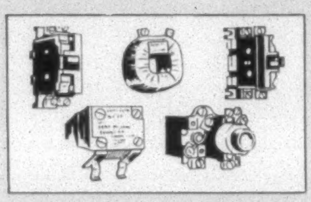


Works better...

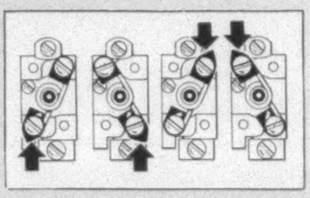
Better performance; dependably uniform operation, trouble-saving and cost-cutting more accurate overload protection. These are more than mere claims in this new Cutler-Hammer control. Field-tested over two years. Compared with every make of control by actual users...to have most say, "Better than anything we have ever used."



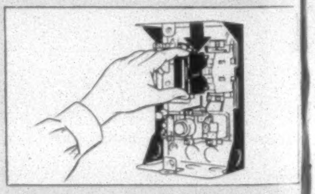
3-Coil Overload Protection. Another Cutler-Hammer "first," complete protection against single phasing as an optional feature in standard starter construction in standard enclosure.



5-Unit Construction. Just five units...magnet coil, armature, two contact blocks, and overload relay...and any unit can be removed from *front* without disturbing any other.



4-Position Overload Coils. Famous C-H Eutectic Relay now adjustable so motors can work harder *safely* without nuisance tripping. Each coil offers range of 4 ratings, selected by positioning.



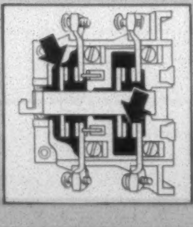
Electrical Interlocks. Interlock blocks easily added to provide up to 4 extra control circuits; normally open, normally closed, or both.

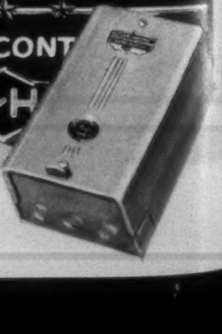
Lasts longer...

Many users will ask, "Why longer life? We have never had a Cutler-Hammer starter wear out." But there are two reasons for even longer life. First, it brings better performance to those "killer" jobs where industry expects Cutler-Hammer engineering leadership to prevail. Second, and *most* important, it decreases the *rate* of wear to the point where maintenance care and cost are virtually *eliminated* on most installations.

Armature pivoted on a rolling bearing for smooth, quiet operation. No rubbing, no sticking, no slamming. New light-weight moving parts. Less weight, less bounce; less bounce, less arcing.

New pressure-quench arc chambers. Heat of any arc rapidly expands confined air; increased pressure snuffs arc. Contacts are *vertical* dust-safe design; twin-break contacts further minimize arcing.





Cutler-Hammer, Inc.—Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

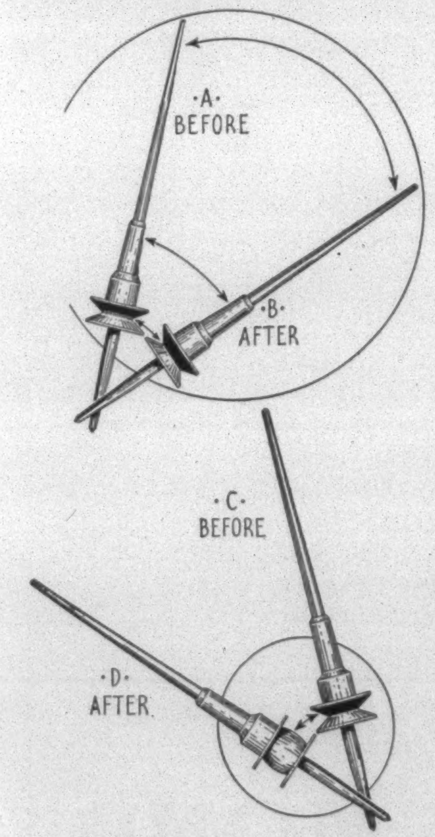
CUTLER-HAMMER ★★★ MOTOR CONTROL

AS GOOD as new!

worn spindles reconditioned by master technicians!

It takes what GOSSETT-MASON has plenty of . . . know-how, equipment and skilled technicians . . . . to repair and recondition spindles. The cost is only a fraction of complete spindle replacement. Give us a call. We will gladly and promptly give you a cost estimate.

look what we do to spindles!



Sketch A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSSETT-MASON master technicians.

Sketch B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSSETT-MASON).

Sketch C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSSETT-MASON technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.

Sketch D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSSETT-MASON tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.

PLEASE NOTE: We manufacture all types of new spindles and bases. Write or telephone us for full particulars and a cost estimate.

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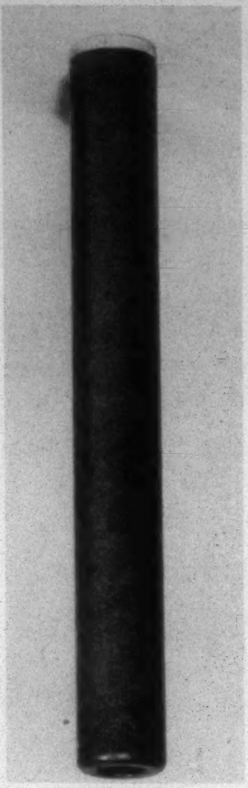


PAPER TUBES

WE SUPPLY BOTH

PAPER

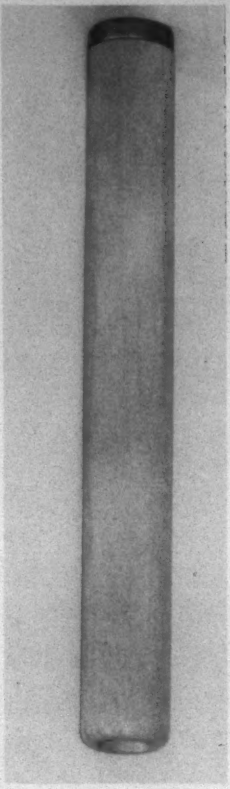
AND

WOOD

TUBES

☆

SG-1 TUBES
FOR SACO-LOWELL
GWALTNEY
SPINNING FRAMES



WOOD TUBES

We are gratified by the steadily increasing number of satisfied customers who have tried our SG-1 Paper Tubes. These mills advise us that, from their experience, these are the best and—in every way—the most satisfactory they have ever used. A trial will convince you too.

Ask us for Samples.

BOBBINS, CONES & TUBES, all types; WATSON-WILLIAMS SHUTTLES; WOOD FIBRE & METAL SPOOLS; DYE TUBES; WALTON HUMIDIFIERS; CHARLOTTE COLLOID MILL; MONA CONDITIONING MACHINES and CHEMICALS; WATSON WORKHORSE BEAMS; TAYLOR SHUTTLE FUR and ANTI-FRICTION TOP ROLLS FOR SPINNING & ROVING

USED MACHINERY *MILL PROPERTIES*

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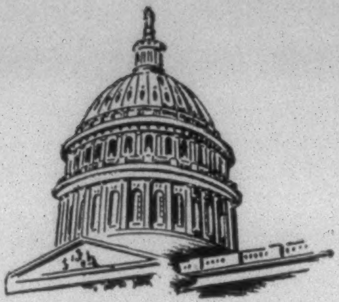


WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

In his State of the Union message, President Eisenhower made a clean break with the New-Fair Deal and its fabric of big, biased and corruption-laden government. More than anything else, it was a break with Trumanism. He revealed independence and objectivity, but indicated he will work closely with Congress. He will not undo all that has been done, but there will be fundamental and sweeping changes. He got a warm response from both parties.

The business climate has sharply changed, as revealed by Mr. Eisenhower, and government is no longer a pawn of big union bosses. Eisenhower said both industry and labor will be treated with fairness and impartiality, and their problems can best be handled by themselves, across the bargaining table. He emphasized that in his tenure the unions will not be coddled, and there will be no move to build up a labor political machine.

Mr. Eisenhower spoke realistically, in pithy sentences, without bouquets for any group or faction. He told his own party it is charged with a heavy undertaking in which it is an understatement to say the task is not easy. With cold determination he dealt with questions here and abroad, in Korea, in price controls, in balancing the budget, in reducing taxes and in carrying through on rearmament. He tried to lay a definite premise for each.

Labor policies, he said, will not be governed by vagaries of political expediency, but by firmest principles and convictions. He called slanted partisan appeals to workers an insult, and said effective policies have become obscured in controversy. As matters have been drifting, he added, there is only a bureaucratic despotism for labor ahead.

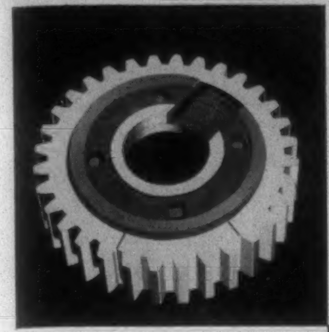
The President asked Congress to proceed promptly to amend the Taft-Hartley Law in the light of the best in five years' experience. Consideration must be given, he said, to the views of management, labor and the general public. He said government can do much in settling labor disputes without becoming an ally of either side. He said the acts of government must remain free from the taint of suspicion that they are partial or punitive.

Not in many years has a presidential message made so profound an impression in Congress, and so clearly charted a reasonable course of action. It was a far cry from the partisan appeals and "social gains" aims urged during the New Deal era. Eisenhower was really setting up a common ground upon which both parties could meet in dealing with national problems, and neutralize hatreds and frictions.

Mr. Eisenhower handed some shockers to European nations on dragging their feet on their own defense needs while taking lavish U. S. aid. He indicated the end of aid is at hand unless the response changes. He said pungently that mutual security means mutual co-operation, and that it is common sense that the U. S. will give aid abroad in the measure there is an earnest effort to do a full share in the common task.

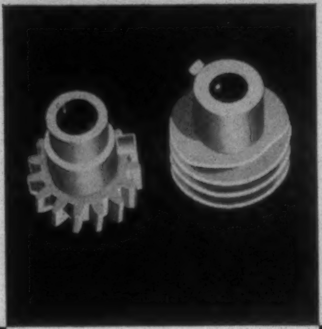
What really stirred the British wrath was the President's revelation that rearmament and defense problems will not be mixed in with all the rest of

How's YOUR supply of Loom Parts?



CRANK SHAFT GEAR, a machine cut gear that is split (or Batex) for easy installation.

BTM PART No. 21902-X

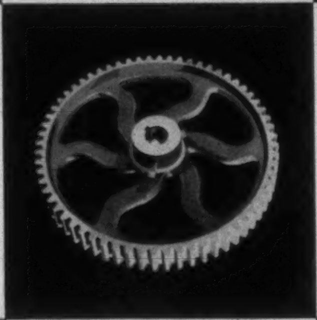


CLOTH ROLL GEAR and WORM. Steel hardened and ground bore. Lasts the life of the loom.

BTM PARTS No. 2414-S & 3018-S

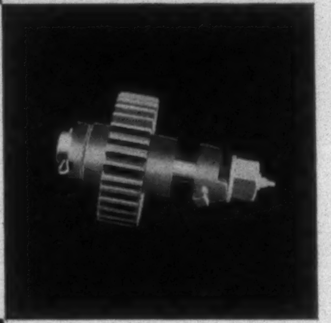
CAM SHAFT GEAR with precision machine cut teeth. Gives outstanding service.

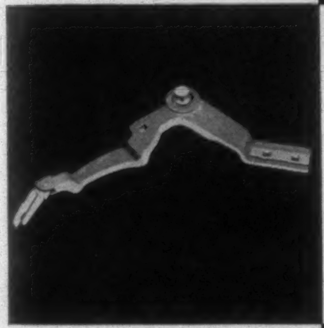
BTM PART No. 66931



IDLE GEAR ASSEMBLY with 54198-H stud collars, nuts and washers. Brass bushing. Hardened and ground stud. Alemite fitting.

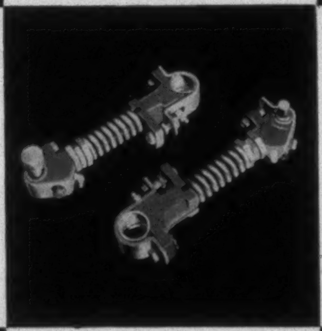
BTM PART No. 3003-XK





FILLING CAM FOLLOWER complete with ball bearing. Hardened and ground steel stud.

BTM PART No. 16818-X

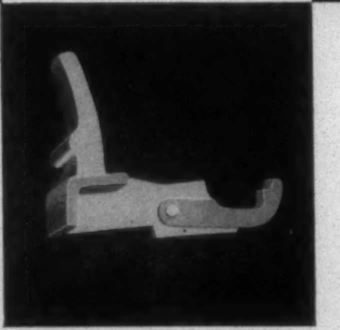


SPRING CRANK ARM, complete with 58938 Crank pin (replacement for Wood Crank arms).

BTM PART No. 67848-A

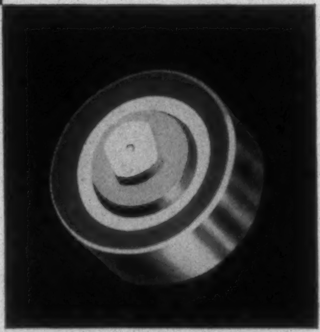
THREAD CUTTER with hardened and ground steel blade. Cuts keener, wears longer.

BTM PART No. 3625-D



TREADLE ROLL, anti-friction ball bearing, grease packed. Eliminates fire hazard.

BTM PART No. 68092



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Keep your parts supply complete. Don't let the need of some critical part disrupt your production schedule. Bahan can make immediate shipment of these and other Bahan loom parts. Order fill-ins for your stock today!

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Greenville, South Carolina

the problems. This was a blow at what Europe, especially France, is asking. They want rearmament sidetracked, while the U. S. cuts tariffs, customs rules and gives pledges to buy more in Europe.

Congress is disposed to re-examine the whole European defense project, and to put an end to hand-outs from Washington. Aid given since the war's end is approaching $50 billion. The difficulty is that European nations have been shifting their own objectives while continuing to accept aid from the U. S.

The President has filled his Cabinet posts with men who share his points of view, and in sympathy with his objectives. All of them are conservatives; most of them are skilled and successful business men. They share alike in dislike of radical tendencies of the New-Fair Deal, government waste and planned economy. None of them is a close friend of Senator Taft, but all are acceptable to Taft.

Despite the uproar in the Senate over confirmation, Mr. Eisenhower did not select this Cabinet for political reasons. It is probably the most "unpolitical" Cabinet in a Century. Some key members have had no experience in politics. The President sees a tremendous job ahead, and told leaders in Congress he wants men who can do it.

Defense Secretary Wilson is conceded to have the hardest Cabinet post, for he will have to reorganize the whole rearmament program. In addition, he must deal with Congress on the military budget, pacify mutually jealous branches of the armed services, solve the military manpower problem, and carry on an unpopular war in Korea. He's slow in speech and action; he talks slowly, with long pauses in the middle of sentences, but his mind works with trip-hammer speed.

Simultaneous moves looking to changes in the Taft-Hartley Law are being made by the Senate and House labor committees. Each will conduct extended hearings. Hearings in the Senate committee will center on the 16 proposed amendments which have been submitted by Senator Taft, which are largely routine and administrative. There's little change from the Taft amendments offered two years ago.

The House Labor Committee is going into virgin fields, some of them loaded with controversy and prickly problems. One of the first questions up will be whether unions should be subject to the anti-trust laws, and what restrictions should be imposed on work stoppages in defense activities, public service industries, and in shipping and transportation. It may decide to go into the matter of union racketeering, and Communists in unions.

Financial security and integrity of pension systems set up by unions since the war may be scrutinized by the House Labor Committee. Some plans are described to the committee as sound and well-managed; others are no more than gratuities, payable to retired workers as a "favor" of a union boss. Some of the latter plans have not been approved by the Treasury, and employers face the risk that payments made by them to the funds may be rejected as tax deductions.

The House Labor Committee is heading into a battle with John L. Lewis on the coal miners' pension fund, collected from mine owners. Complaints are voluminous that payments are made only to those retired miners who enjoy the good favor of top union officials, and that payments vary in amount for the same reason. This fund has not been approved by the Treasury for tax deduction purposes.

Indictment of a string of union officials for filing false anti-Communist affidavits is taking shape in the Department of Justice. The action follows a scathing report submitted by a New York grand jury that some union officials

"I hope we get there early. I've got two or three customers to see."

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who have filed affidavits have long histories in Communist activity, and are still active. The grand jury urged N.L.R.B. to withdraw its certifications of four major unions because of Communist control.

The new immigration law, which is being furiously attacked by radical groups, is not likely to be changed in this Congress. Attacks are chiefly on the national quota system in the law, which was set up in 1924 to stem the flow of millions of undesirable immigrants a year from war-torn Europe. Proponents of the law think the quota system is here to stay.

President Eisenhower told Congress that federal taxes cannot safely be cut until the budget is balanced, and government costs reduced. He said reduction is "justified only as the budget is brought under control," and inflation checked. He did ask for a review of the tax structure as a whole, and said the Treasury has this study under way. But, he added, "the first order of business is the elimination of the annual deficit."

Chairman Reed (R., N. Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee said he will seek early action on his bill which would cut personal taxes on June 30. He says reductions in many of the levies would actually increase Treasury revenues, because of depressive effects on business activity. He says the tax levies are so high generally that they are reducing revenues.

The Reed viewpoint of reduced revenue has powerful support from the Council of State Chambers of Commerce. They say too high taxes are "slowing down the expansion programs" of many large industries, amounting to billions of dollars.

A resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President tighter control over the budget has been introduced by Senator Byrd (D., Va.). The change would permit a president to veto individual items in a spending bill, and in addition would put all appropriations into one bill. As of now, the President must accept or disapprove of the whole of a bill.

Mr. Eisenhower is moving to make a complete clean-up of Communists in government posts and agencies, and without the help of Congress. He is setting up new loyalty boards in the departments with powers to dismiss employees on grounds of security-risk rather than on a proven showing of disloyalty.

Senator Taft says this Congress will have "no difficulty in putting the country back on the road abandoned 20 years ago for the New Deal." He says that in eliminating waste and bringing spending under control, the greatest stride will be made in removing inflation, and making all forms of economic and commodity controls unnecessary.

Examination of all public relief rolls of the states under Social Security dollar-matching by attorneys and accountants is in prospect. Senator Joe McCarthy, of the Senate Expenditures Committee, has uncovered evidence of fraudulent "widows," fake divorcees and phony claimants collecting about $100 million a year. The money is put up by federal and state governments.

Parcel post rates will be increased by about 35 per cent if a proposal pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission is approved. Petition for the increase was one of the last official acts of retiring Postmaster General Donaldson. The proposed higher rate would bring in about $130 million a year.

Chairman Wolcott (R., Mich.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee does not favor a bill introduced by Senator Capehart (R., Ind.) to set up "stand-by" controls. The whole structure of controls will be dismantled, said Wolcott. The authority to ration scarce materials will not expire until June 30.

Sinclair offers Lubrication Counsel to Textile Mills

...Engineers give Personal Attention to Individual Mills!

At your invitation, a Sinclair Textile Lubrication Engineer will survey your mill . . . study your machines and your particular lubrication problems. After his thorough study and consultation with your maintenance superintendent, he will prepare a comprehensive, detailed lubrication and procedure chart. In addition, he will brief your personnel about lubricants – proper application . . . handling and storage . . . waste elimination.

Sinclair lubrication counseling has helped hundreds of Textile Mills to retard wear . . . cut maintenance costs . . . step up production. Our representatives are backed by constant laboratory research and industrial experience.

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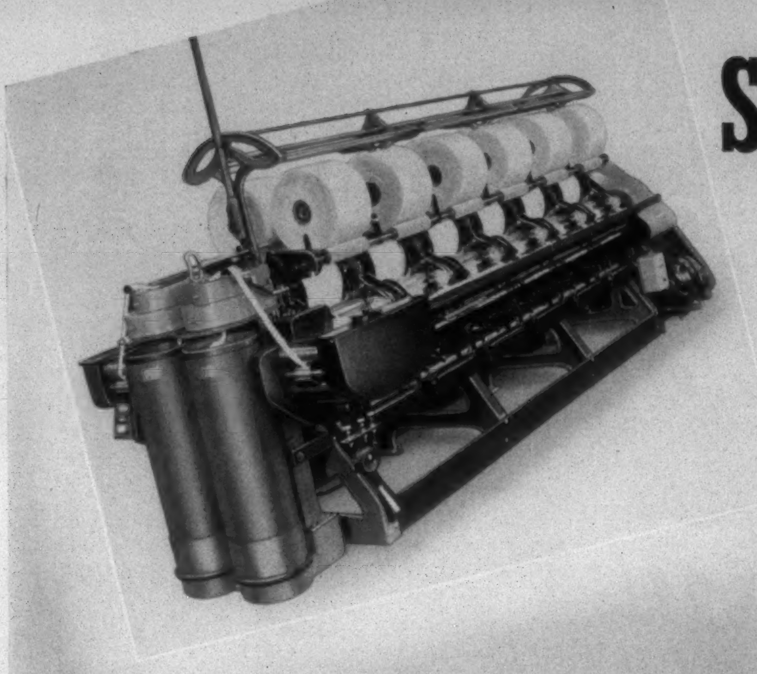


This SACO-LOWELL COMBER

will pay for itself in approximately

3 YEARS

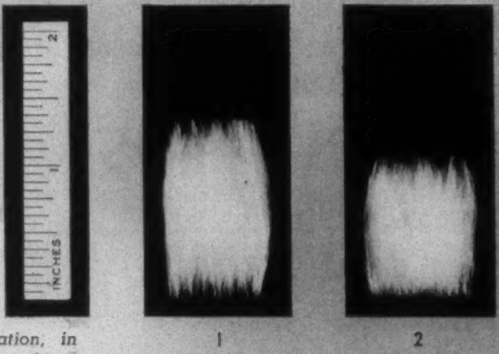
BASED ON THE CURRENT PRICE OF COTTON, THE RECOVERY, EXCLUSIVE WITH NEW SACO-LOWELL COMBERS, OF AN ADDED 13% OF LONG STAPLE FROM THE NOIL, CREATES A SAVING WHICH WILL ANNUALLY RETURN 33⅓% OF THE INVESTMENT MADE FOR NEW SACO-LOWELL COMBERS.

More than 90 mills have installed Saco-Lowell Combers — you cannot afford to operate old, obsolete combing processes when new equipment will pay for itself in 3 years. Join the ranks of the "90" — switch now to modern Saco-Lowell Combing Equipment.

2 REVEALING FIBER SORTINGS

A Saco-Lowell Comber and Comber "C" were being tested simultaneously in a mill using 1⅜" American cotton. The combers were adjusted to take out 17% waste. Sample No. 1, from Comber "C", contains 23.8% fiber over 1" long, as compared with 10.7% in Sample No. 2, from the Saco-Lowell Comber.

Regardless of the cost of cotton, the recovery of an additional 13.1% spinnable fiber has a definite effect on the cost of the yarn. It is a saving which no mill operating combers can afford to overlook.



Our engineers are available for consultation without obligation, in addition, complete catalog information is available for the asking.

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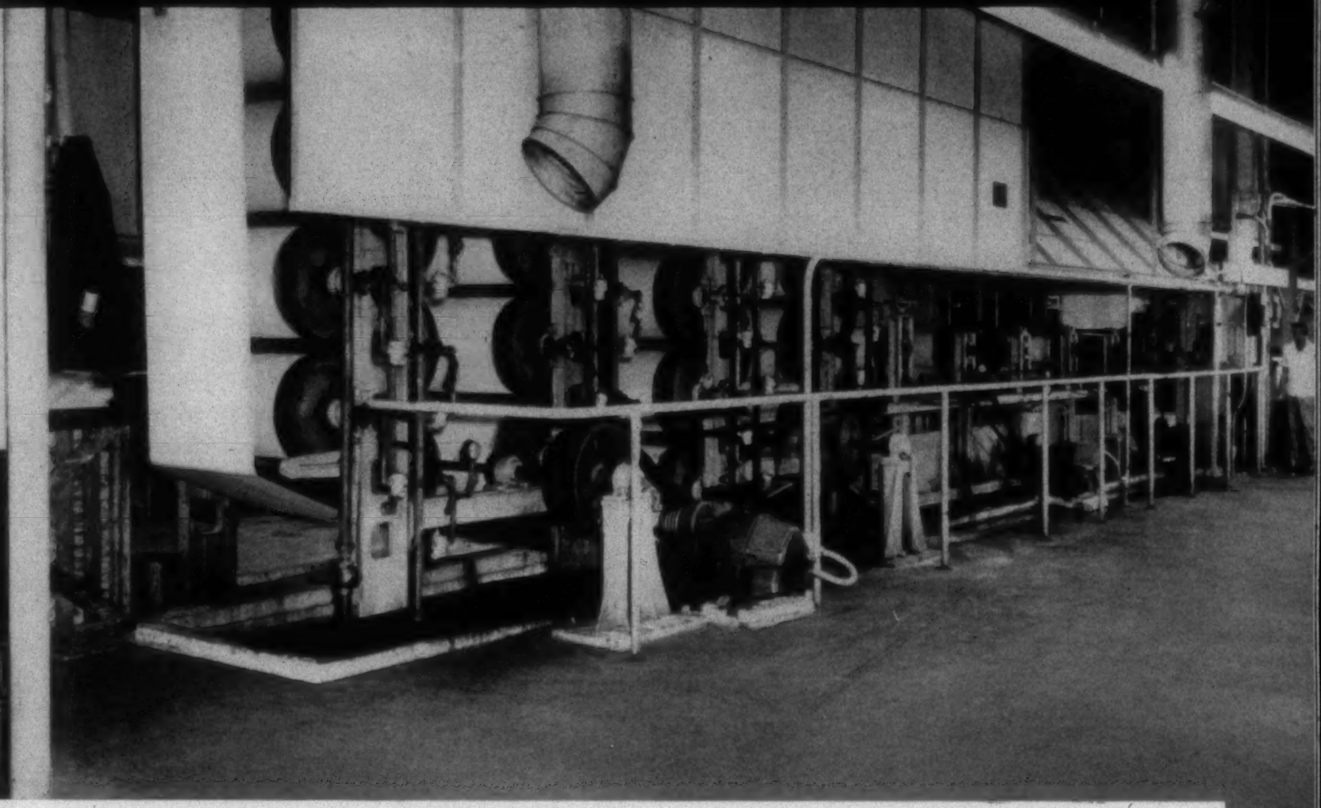
There's more to CORROSION than meets the eye



Sometimes VISIBLE . . . Often HIDDEN . . . Corrosion Strikes in Every Plant

This year, the Textile Industry will pay millions of dollars for needless losses created by corrosion . . . *yet much of this corrosion may never be discovered* until it's too late to protect—and time to pay!

Corrosion is readily detected when it appears as rust layers or failing paint on exposed surfaces. But, by far, the major costs of corrosion come from hidden areas—where only minute inspections and constant care can prevent costly failures.

YOU LOSE IN A "WAITING GAME"

Don't wait for rust or other visible signs to appear. Visible or hidden, corrosion will destroy costly equipment . . . halt production . . . cause unnecessary maintenance shutdowns . . . and threaten product quality. Thus, corrosion dips deep into your profits as it creates needless losses totaling thousands of dollars.

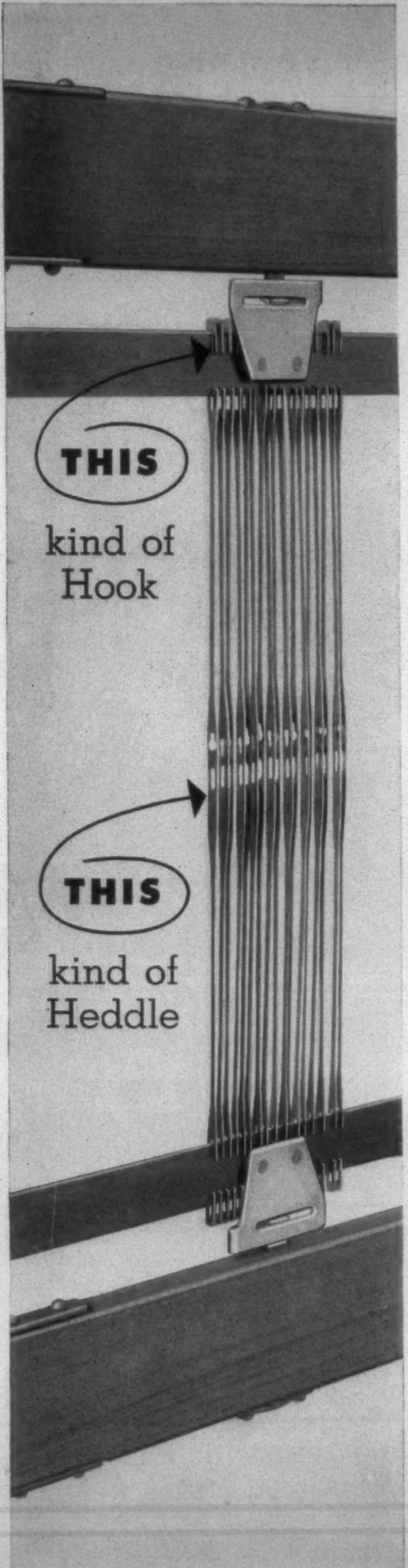
YOU CAN PREVENT NEEDLESS WASTE

Check your plant for corrosion's presence. Double-check areas that may be vulnerable to *hidden corrosion*. If you would like help, an AMERCOAT Field Engineer will gladly assist you in making a thorough analysis. There is no obligation.

What is AMERCOAT?

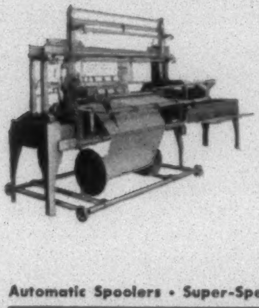
AMERCOAT is a method of corrosion control. Not just a single product, but a complete LINE of coatings, individually formulated to solve or control specific industrial corrosion problems.

AMERCOAT CORPORATION



You can improve your weaving **NOW** and be ready for a Warp Drawing Machine **LATER** if you will gradually re-equip with **FULL-FLOATING** type Harness Frames and key-hole type Heddles...

The Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine requires equipping your looms with harness having steel heddles of the type shown here, in order that the selecting mechanism may properly position the correct heddle eye for each drawing-in needle stroke. Also, these harness must have support bar hooks of the type shown, in order that the heddles may move freely the full length of the frame. The machine holds the heddles in a group, setting them off at proper intervals as each is drawn. This full-floating construction *improves weaving immediately* by removing restrictions and permitting each heddle to find its proper in-line position in the frame.



Now, the cost of such harness may amount to more than the cost of the Warp Drawing Machine. This should not discourage consideration of the machine, in view of the advantages of substantial cost savings in warp preparation. Since you are replacing heddles and harness frames frequently and constantly as they wear out—why not start *now* to replace with the type that can be used on a Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine? Then, when you are ready for the machine, the problem of special harness will have been solved. For details in connection with such a program, we suggest you consult your Barber-Colman representative.

Automatic Spoolers • Super-Speed Warpers • Warp Tying Machines • Drawing-In Machines

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

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NORANE* R

THE DURABLE, DEPENDABLE,
ECONOMICAL WATER REPELLENT
USED ON OVER 100 MILLION
YARDS OF GOVERNMENT FABRICS

VETERAN of many years' service in the textile industry, Norane* R is particularly noteworthy as *the* durable water repellent which meets joint Army-Navy specifications for all military fabrics requiring durable water repellency.

Principal advantages:

1. May be applied to cotton, rayon, or blends.
2. Readily and completely dispersed in water above 60° C. (140° F.) to form a translucent solution. Stable for many hours at temperatures below 50° C. (122° F.)
3. May be applied to sewing thread without impairment of sewability or decrease of light fastness of dyestuffs.

Write for technical data describing simple, economical application procedures.

***IMPORTANT**

Norane* R is a water repellent material manufactured under patents 2,261,097; 2,285,948; 2,333,623; 2,386,631

Warwick Chemical Company, Division of Sun Chemical Corporation, has the exclusive rights under these patents. Therefore the materials described therein can be manufactured only by the Warwick Chemical Company and obtained *only* from Warwick Chemical Company.

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MAKERS OF RE-TREATABLE IMPREGNOLE* AND DURABLE NORANE* WORLD'S No. 1 WATER REPELLENTS and Antilustrole* dullers • Appramine* cationic softeners • Appretole* anionic softeners • Eumercin* mercerizing assistants • Formaset* textile resins • Hydrolux dyeing and printing assistants • Lanole* tar and grease removers • Norane* 4-Star hydrophobic resins • Organosol coatings for textiles and paper • Plastisol for coating and molding • Prym* durable stabilizing, crush proofing, embossing and glazing resins • Setole* textile resins • Sulfanole* synthetic detergents • Suntone* pigment printing colors for textiles and plastics • Warcofix* color fixatives • Warco* GFI gas fading inhibitor • Warcolene finishing oils • Warconyl* fire retardants • Warcosan* wetting and rewetting agents • Warcosol* penetrants • Weave-lok* non-slip finish.* ®

"Equipping" Looms with
Pays Off in Lower

More and more mills are realizing the importance of using only products proved best over the years to "equip" their looms. That's why so many choose Dayton Thorobred Loop Pickers, Dayton Thoro-Checks, and Dayton Lug Straps. Choosing the RIGHT product for the job cuts loom maintenance costs, reduces down time, and ups production.

Dayton Pickers Insure Smooth Shuttle Throw

Dayton Thorobred Pickers are specially designed and built of exacting materials to stand up for long periods under the pounding of high-speed shuttles. In fact, they often last twice as long as ordinary pickers.

Because of the slight tilt with which the picker has been designed to fit the stick, there is always perfect shuttle contact. As a result, Dayton Thorobred Pickers keep their shape, stay put on the picker stick, and practically eliminate jerked-in fillings. Also, looms can be boxed the same at all times.

There are other advantages too. Dayton's front edges are rounded to eliminate hanging filling; its narrow back permits free non-wear on the lay-in strap; and the flared bottom saves time when applying it to the picker stick.

These are just some of the reasons Dayton Thorobred Pickers keep picker costs down as well as overall loom maintenance. Try them yourself.

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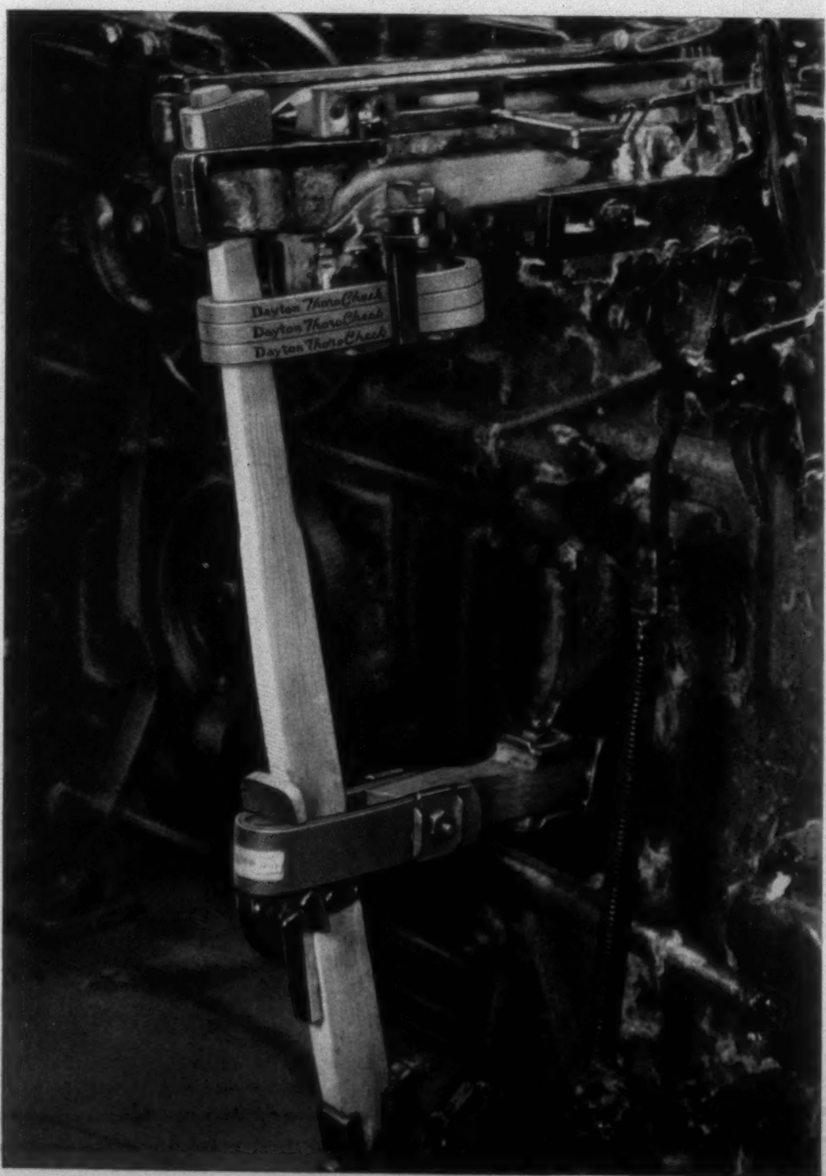


The mill that operates this X-2 loom believes in keeping costs down. That's why their looms are equipped with Dayton Thorobred Pickers, Dayton Lug Straps, Dayton Thoro-Checks, and Dayton Hold-ups.

Only The Best
Maintenance Costs

Dayton Thoro-Checks Reduce Strap And Picking Motion Costs

The amazing Dayton Thoro-Check is a strap that really pays off in big savings. Here's one example that is typical of many installations. In a big southern mill Dayton Thoro-Checks were installed on X-2 looms. Since then they have seen 5-day week, round the clock operation, for over 9 months. And they're still in service. Old type straps lasted only two or three months on these same looms. Yearly savings in this one mill alone are sizeable.

Here are a few reasons why Dayton Thoro-Checks are so efficient and economical. Since they're unaffected by temperature or humidity, and don't "grow," they need practically no adjustment. In the event failure occurs after long service, generally only one will break at a time, thus providing a safety factor not possible with one-piece straps. They may be replaced individually or in multiples.

You'll want to know more about Dayton Thoro-Checks. They're real cost cutters. Get the complete story today.

Built-In Cushion of Dayton Lug Straps Protects Picking Motion from Terrific Thrusts

To protect picking motion and keep loom maintenance costs low, lug straps should be installed that have proper cushion.

Such a strap is the Dayton Thorobred. It has exactly the right amount of cushion built into it to absorb the terrific thrusts of quick starts and stops, thus saving much wear and tear on the loom generally. Not only is the proper "give" tailored into Dayton Lugs, but they also have the ability to "come back" immediately.

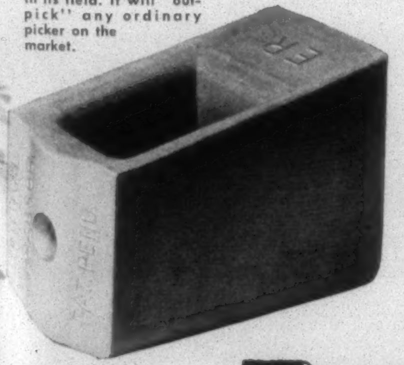
Daytons are built strong for long life. There are special longitudinal cords of high tensile strength that transmit the thrust without fatigue. Also, they're built with a molded-in plug, all in one piece. There are no parts to work loose. So strong is this construction that in competitive tests Daytons outlasted every other type tested.

Investigate the advantages of Dayton Lug 'Straps for yourself. Learn what other mill men have found—that you can save time and money with Daytons. Today, perhaps more than ever before, it is important for all mills to keep maintenance expense as low as possible.

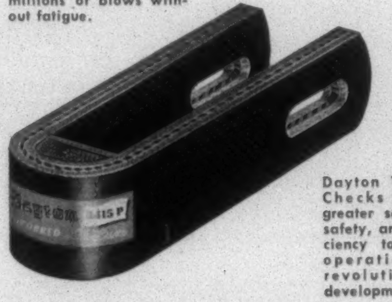
That's why many are finding that it pays to equip looms with only the best in pickers, lug straps, check straps and auxiliary parts. Dayton Thorobred Loom Supplies have been proven over many years for their outstanding ability to keep maintenance expense and replacements at a low level.

If your looms are not Dayton equipped, get in touch with your Dayton Loom Supply Jobber at once. Or write Dayton Rubber direct. You'll *save.*

PRODUCTS FAMOUS FOR LONG, EFFICIENT SERVICE



The Dayton Thorobred Loop Picker is the leader in its field. It will "outpick" any ordinary picker on the market.



The Dayton Thorobred Deluxe Lug Strap can take millions of flexings, millions of blows without fatigue.

Dayton Thoro-Checks bring greater savings, safety, and efficiency to loom operation. A revolutionary development.

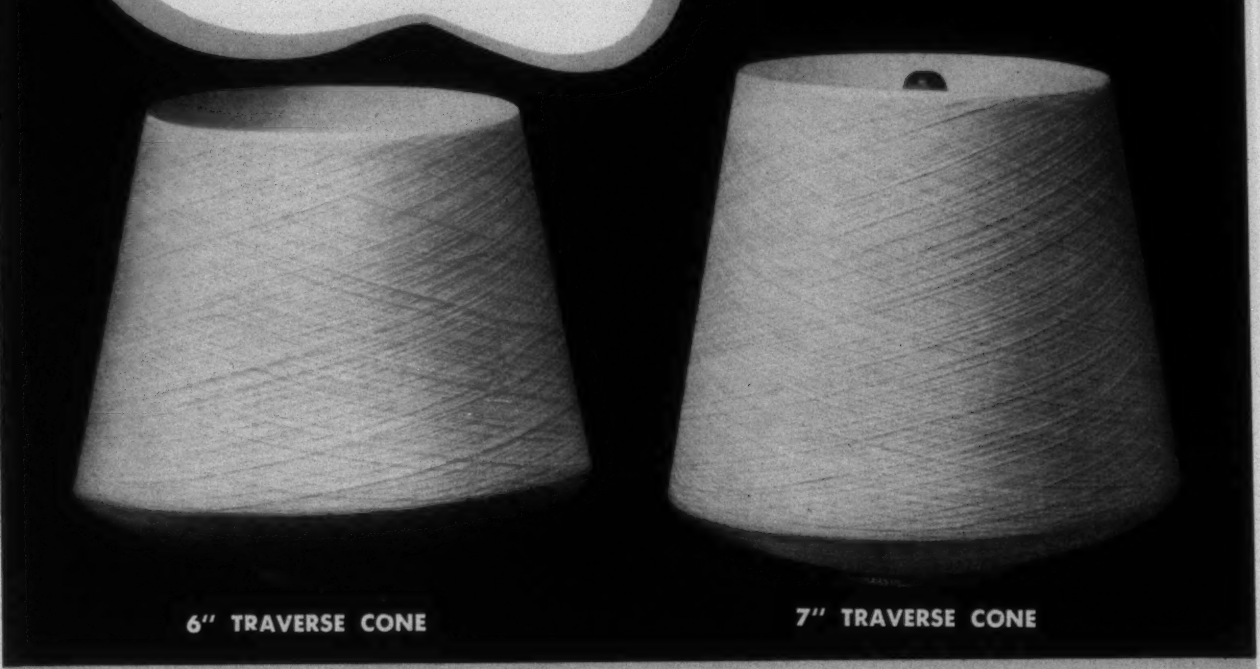
Dayton Rubber

Since 1905

Textile Products for Better Spinning and Weaving

Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Division, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Get 10% More Yarn on a Cone



Use a FOSTER Model 102 with 7" Traverse

MANY MILLS use a 6" traverse cone for no better reason than that they always have.

If this is so in your mill, why not install Foster Model 102 winders equipped to wind 7" traverse cones. They will give you 10% more yarn per cone, thus reducing number of doffs per day at the winder and increasing production. Reloading of creels in succeeding operations will also be reduced.

Whether equipped to wind 7" or 6" traverse cones, the Foster Model 102 will increase production at least 100%, as compared with obsolete models, and will reduce operating costs by 1/3. Features which increase production, lower costs, improve quality and protect investment are as follows:—

1. Cone holder which swings out at convenient height, permitting quick, easy doffing.
2. Several types of self threading tension and slub catching attachments.
3. Empty bobbin conveyor BELOW bobbin pins, which discharges into STANDARD sized truck. No handling of bobbin boxes. Double conveyor is furnished when different bobbins are used on different sides of machine.
4. Flexibility. Machine can be equipped to wind tubes, knitting cones, dye packages or warping cones. With minor changes it will also wind any taper and any angle of wind from 9° to 18°.

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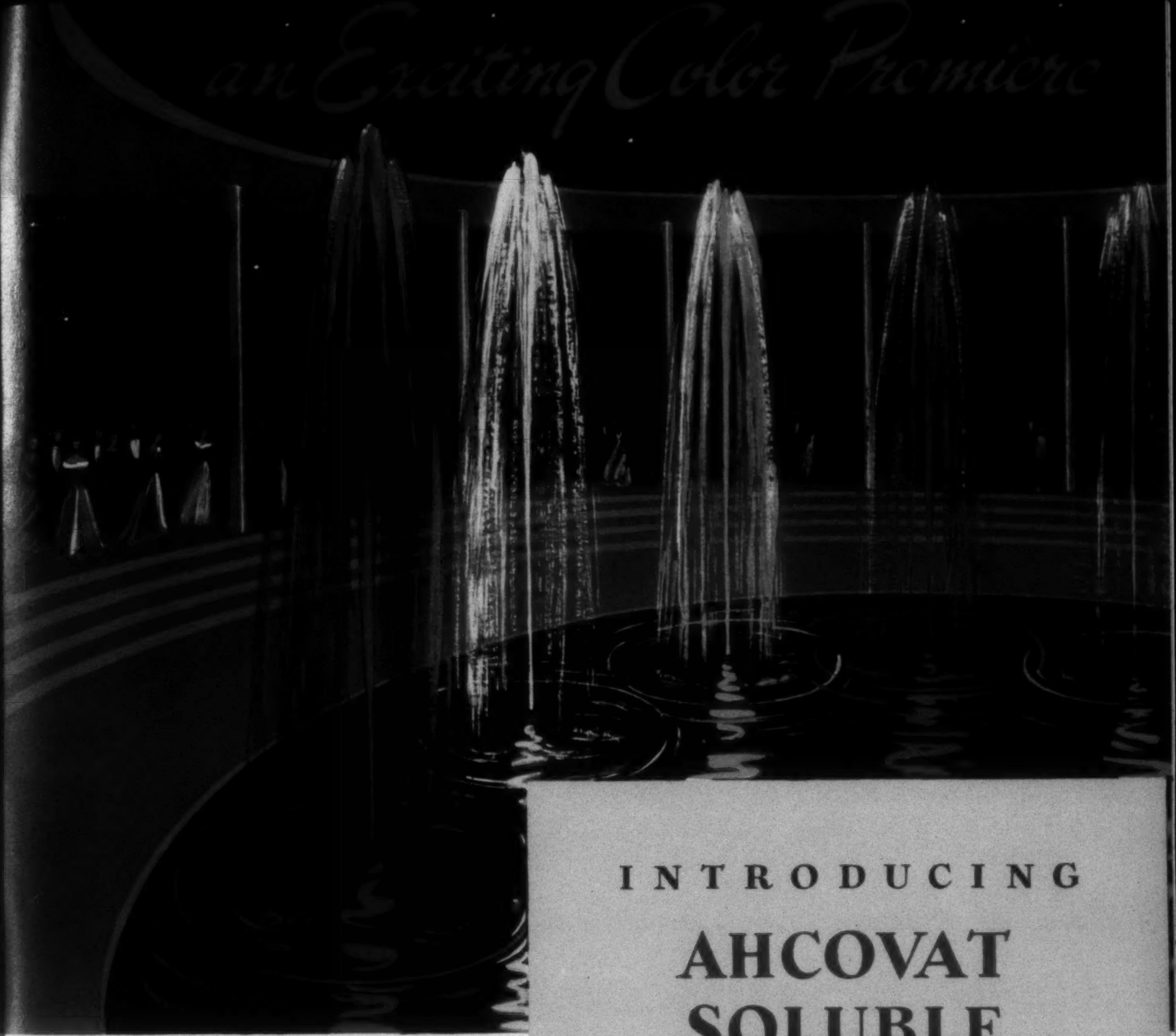

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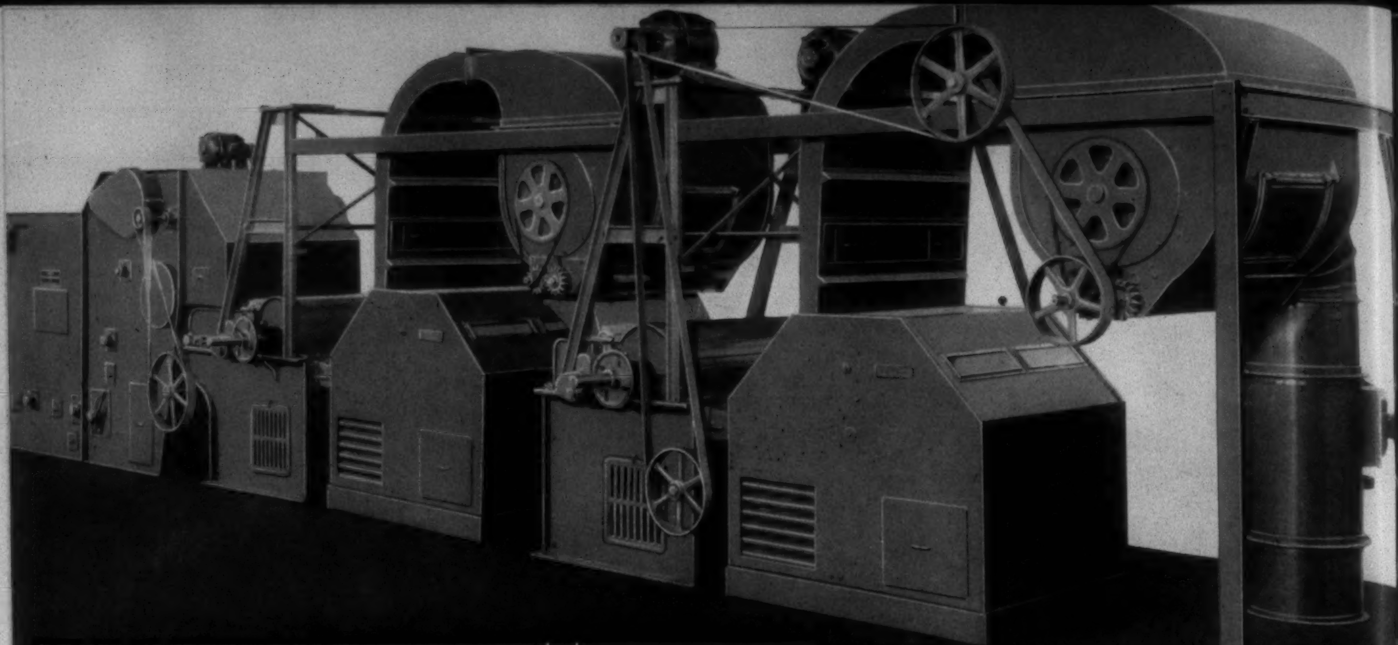
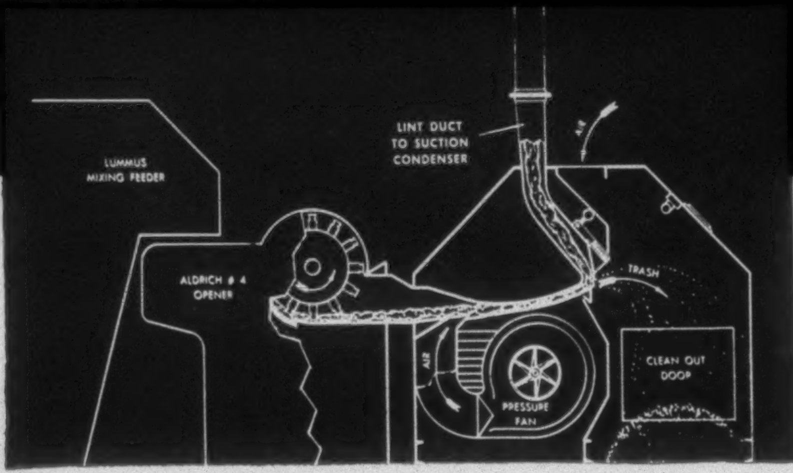
vat, acid, direct dyes or auxiliary chemicals for all fibres and fabrics . . . see AHCO first!





Super-Jet takes out trash by air. No saws . . . only enough beating to open the cotton. No damage to fibre, or breaking up of trash. Lint delivered cleaned and thoroughly opened . . . with no curling, no stringing, no increase in nep-count.

WITHOUT LOSS OF SPINNABLE FIBRE

TANDEM SUPER-JET MAKES COTTON CLEAN

Tandem Super-Jet cleaning system as shown here, not only does not take out good lint, but can be set to remove any desired type of trash. Super-Jet is now in operation in a long list of mills, whose cotton ranges from waste mix and good ordinary on up to strict middling. In these mills Super-Jet has proven itself as the first really new idea in lint cleaning in the last 75 years.

Super-Jet cannot damage fibre because it has no moving parts, and does its work with two air-currents. It eliminates the heavy cost in high-priced cotton of fibres damaged by cleaning, and good, spinnable lint thrown out with the motes.

Super-Jet takes out motes and neps; bark, shale, stems, grass and other loose trash without breaking them up into motey material or pepper trash. Used in Tandem with the opening equipment shown, the cleaning system turns out cotton ready for delivery direct to the pickers and so dust-free that you will notice that your card and spinning rooms are cleaner after installation of Tandem Super-Jet.

We have been given permission to invite you to visit mills with Super-Jet installations, running the same type of cotton you use... and will be glad to arrange such visits at your convenience.

ALDRICH-LUMMUS CLEANING SYSTEM

Made by

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
Columbus, Ga.
and
ALDRICH MACHINE WORKS
Greenwood, S. C.

Sold and Installed by

[illegible]

A Two-Party South

THERE is much speculation whether the recent national election indicates that a two-party South has been realized. The basis for the presumption that there is now a two-party South is found in the fact that four Southern States gave their electoral votes to the Republican nominee for President—while other Southern States that remained Democratic did so by greatly reduced majorities. Not since 1928 has there been such evidence of Republican strength in the South as a whole, and this makes it material to determine, if possible, what has caused the change—if there has been a change in the political thinking of Southern people.

Undoubtedly some Southern voters were influenced to vote Republican by the glamor of General Eisenhower's war record; and many more were actuated by their dislike for the Truman Administration; but these people, however numerous, do not account for the overwhelming Republican vote in the South and do not constitute a reliable basis on which to build hope for a two-party movement.

On the other hand, the great majority of Southern Democrats who supported the Republican candidate do constitute a group of real value, but it is essential that we study the background of these people and the why and wherefore of their political thinking before basing an estimate of the situation on the assumed availability of these voters as a two-party nucleus.

Students of politics have long known that there exists in the South a core of political fundamentalism that does not exist, to the same extent, in other regions. Invariably this influence has resulted in the election of men to Congress whom the ultra-liberals denominate "conservative" or even "reactionary." And this has been the general rule, notwithstanding the voters in such states have continued to support the New-Fair Deal nominees for President.

This presents an anomalous situation, but the truth of the assertion is reflected in the election returns and in legislative records, which show that Southern congressmen and senators have been responsible for the defeat of the major pro-Socialist programs fathered by national administrations in recent years. In this action these men expressed the "Southern viewpoint" and truly represented their constituents. This being true we are forced to the conclusion that those who assume the great body of Southern Democrats who voted Republican in the recent election did so with the purpose of making a permanent change in their party affiliation are shooting wide of the mark.

Why did these people vote Republican? For nearly 20 years the American people have been deprived, by both political parties, of the right of choice

M&W

Cloth Finishers' Bulletin...

Here's news! Besides our Positive Overfeed with Selvage Guider, our High Speed Tenter Frame, and the most complete line of tenter clips, we supply —

[redacted] Constant tension or tensionless.

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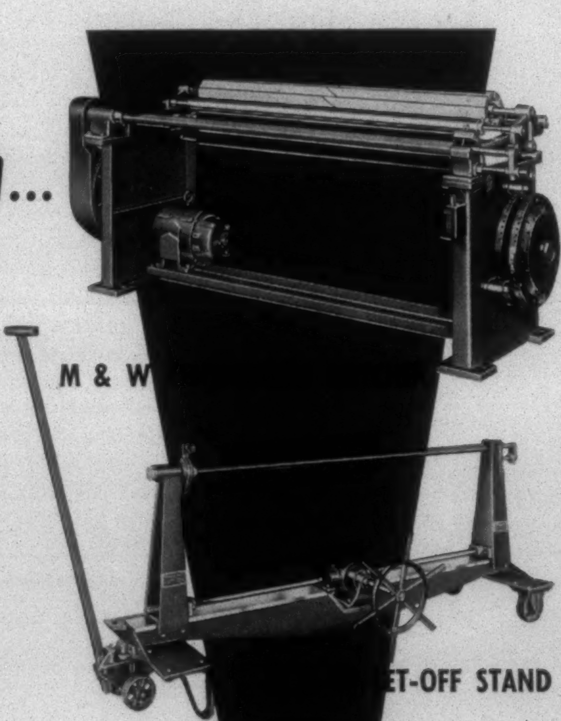

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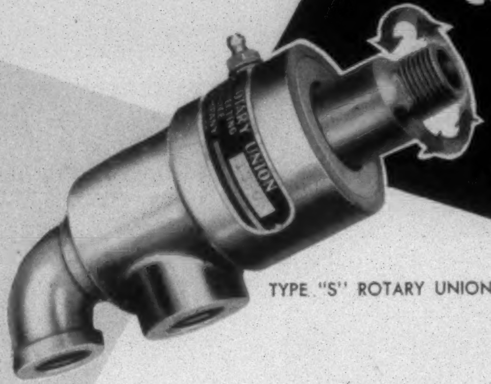

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in government policies—not even the lesser of two evils. For example, in 1948 the people of the South could see no point in swapping a national devil for a national witch. Hence, when the Republican Party, in 1952, evinced a desire to remedy this situation and offered a choice, the people of the South took advantage of the opportunity for a "change." They voted Republican because that party advocated and promised, for the first time in many years, a return to the sound philosophies upon which this nation is founded.

Does this mean a two-party South? If the Democratic Party continues its headlong pace toward Socialism, and if the Republican Party continues to advocate and work for a Constitutional government, the possibility is good. Time alone will tell.—*Southern States Industrial Council Bulletin.*

Bad Precedent

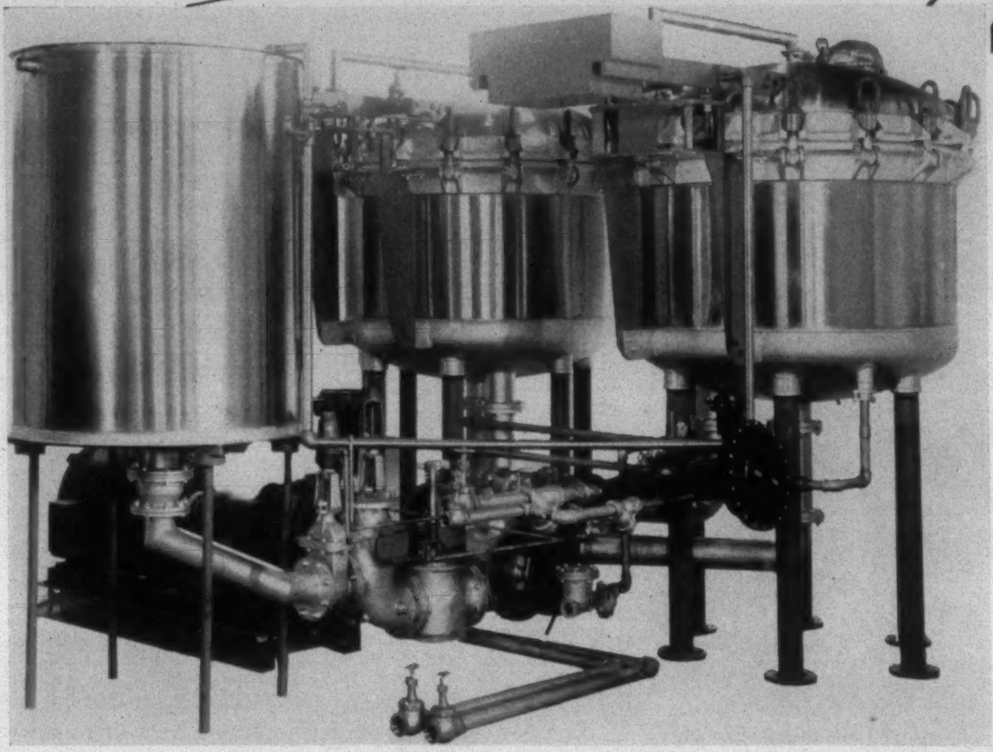
THE order boosting the minimum wage paid on government contracts in the textile industry from 87 cents an hour to a flat $1, one of the last official acts of former Secretary of Labor Tobin, is being contested in the courts by Southern textile manufacturers. The directive itself is not as bad as its obvious intent — to penalize Southern industry in order to support that of New England.

And then, of course, in arbitrarily lifting a competitive factor in the awarding of government contracts the net result will be added costs to the taxpayers; that is, if the order sticks. Without going into the argument about what the minimum wage should be, this order appears to be based upon political pressure and favoritism.

Fortunately, the action will not be a deathblow to Southern industry nor will it destroy the other competitive advantages natural to the region—climate, more modern plants, efficiency, greater worker productivity and less absenteeism among them. However, as a harbinger of things to come, it is downright alarming. By political pressure through government, the shackles that prevented the South's industrial development for a century could be reimposed. We must resist them with every means at our command.

Not all New Englanders are in agreement that government should solve their problems for them. Recently

Gaston County's
rugged construction



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. . . With a safety factor of 5!

Gaston County's rugged construction is of prime importance in the high-pressure, high-temperature dyeing of synthetic fibers.

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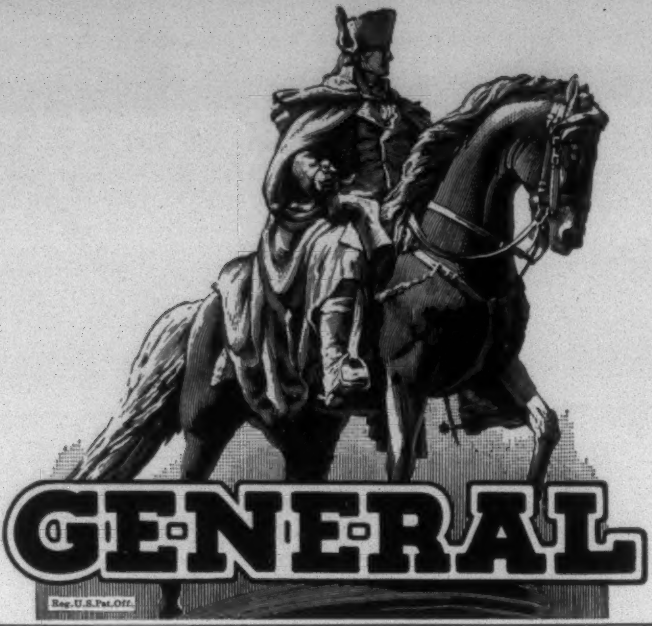

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High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.

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an editorial appeared in the *Lewiston* (Maine) *Daily Sun* pointing out that the solution lies elsewhere. We quote from it: "We are not in accord with the belief held by so many Northern mill operators that the raising of Walsh-Healey pay minimums will help solve their competitive difficulties. Some of their troubles are of their own making, and some were inevitable, as soon as it appeared that industrialization of the South was under way. Genuine, permanent relief can come in a number of ways, among them the lowering or stabilization of local and state taxes in the North, an increase in work loads, absorption of the labor surplus in the South—now only a matter of time — increased efficiency in Northern mills, and stabilization of the pay structure here. We hope the election showed a reversal of the trend toward dependence upon artificial government-inspired devices for the benefit of industry. In the long run, they are a weak reed and a bad influence." —*The Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution.*

New England Labor Leaders

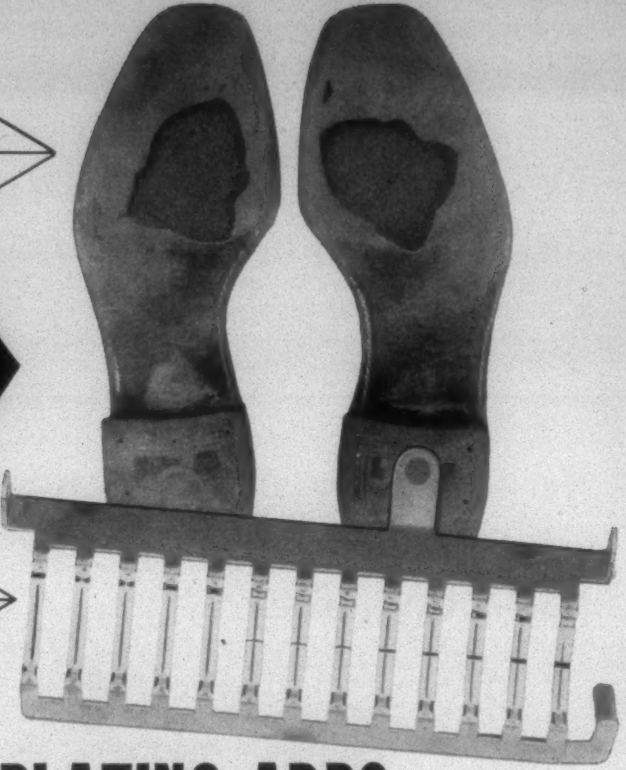
LABOR leaders have long known that they have been traveling the wrong economic road in as far as prosperity for textile New England is concerned. But some of them still have an idea that they can reverse the process by eventually bringing up Southern wages to the Northern level through a more complete unionization of the South and thus equalize the wage differential.

They have long known, too, that the chances of unionizing the South are rather slim. But the idea persists that they can do it; so they would rather take hundreds of thousands of dollars collected in union dues in the North and spend that money in a "heroic" effort to succeed. Meanwhile their New England members continue to suffer increasing loss of jobs as New England mills continue unable to meet Southern or other competition.

It is a well-established fact that on general principles the Southern textile worker is not interested in becoming unionized. So for some labor leaders to maintain that the Taft-Hartley Law or local community factors is holding up further unionization of the Southern worker is just so much talk.

We all know that the New England

Miles OF WEAR LEFT IN BOTH!



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HOW WALHARD CHROMIUM PLATING PROTECTS PROFITS!

Not once or twice, but several times, parts can be brought back as good as new with hard chromium plating. The result is steady and major part replacement savings.

REGULAR WALHARD REPLATING PROGRAM

Many top mills are using the WALHARD replating program by having original chromium plated parts replated. They have proved the value of WALHARD as a regular factor of saving profits!

THERE *IS* A DIFFERENCE . . .

Hard chromium plating is not *all* the same . . . you must get the right analysis of the plating thickness required. You must work with a plater who is properly equipped and who has the special skills. Actually, the difference between ordinary and good hard chromium plating is simply the difference in the experience and ability of the plater . . .

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textile worker agreed to unionization against the fiercest opposition from textile management and in spite of any propaganda to the contrary from whatever source. On the other hand, most Southern textile workers have steadily refused to accept the same bill of goods, satisfied in the main to go it alone in treating with management. Furthermore, no Taft-Hartley Law would ever prevent Southern workers from joining a union if they felt so inclined. They would join one despite any kind of opposition just as the Northern workers so freely did.

So with the present impossibility of unionizing the South to effective strength, the higher wages of the North, plus the smaller workload than exists in the South, this whole thing has become a liability to the Northern textile labor leaders in that there continues to be a decrease in jobs for their members and a decrease in the income of textile unions.

Having educated their members in many directions against management and having so far failed to effectively unionize the South to balance the higher wage scale of the North they find themselves between the devil and the deep blue sea. They know by now that their adverse economic policy has not only had its share in the closing of New England mills and in the increasing loss of jobs that has followed, but they know too that from the mills that have gone or are going South they cannot recapture the loss in union income in an area of the textile industry where unions are not popular.

Caught in an economic vise of their own making and seeing what repercussions have been created in consequence, the question of reapproachment of textile labor with management in New England to end labor's share in the economic liability affecting the industry has become a hot potato in the hands of the labor leaders. The question is how to save face with their members.—*Fibre and Fabric.*

Looms Kept Busy

THE textile industry can look forward to an interesting period. Synthetic yarns are opening up new possibilities that challenge designers and stylists.

At the same time cotton continues its popularity and the industry is ever learning to do more with this yarn.

Beauty in material, coloring and designs has been an improving feature in textiles. There is every reason this should continue. New cross-dyed effects, color clarity and countless variations are contributing factors.

Styling is also being stimulated by the trend in sports clothing. In this field the textiles are really coming into their own.

The looms of this textile section should be kept busily humming for the years ahead, as the growing American public increases a demand at the retail counter for the products made in our mills.—*Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

Sheer Hypocrisy

FOR an example of sheer political hypocrisy of cheapest variety we cite the current effort to amend the Senate rules—an effort ostensibly intended to end unlimited debate. The Senate members spearheading it all hewed to the Democratic Party line

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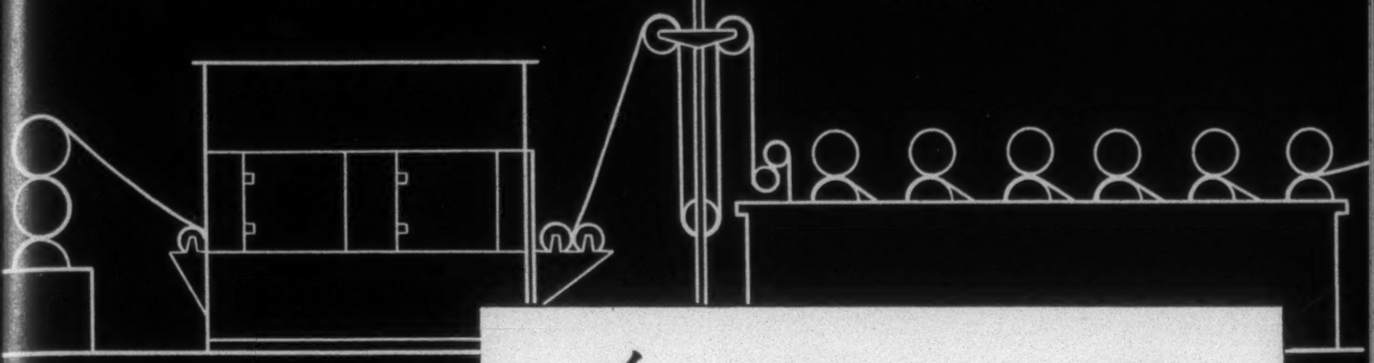

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To improve quality and cut costs, follow these simple Nacconol formulations:

½ to 1 lb. per 100 gallons of Caustic liquor
1 to 2 lb. per 100 gallons of Peroxide liquor
1 to 2 lb. per 100 gallons of wash water
A trickle feed of Nacconol to hold a concentration of 0.20-0.25% in the sulfuric acid dip is advised

Remember—Nacconol is the time-tested synthetic detergent made by a dyestuffs concern to the high standards of the textile industry. Proof of its quality are the many detergents claiming to be "just like Nacconol". But for Nacconol results, why accept a substitute? Get Nacconol by phoning our nearest office.

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during the campaign. They hope to do two things—confuse and embarrass the Eisenhower Administration before it even takes over and drive a wedge between Southern Democrats and the Republican majority.

It is that coalition the Fair Dealers fear rather than unlimited debate. The present effort to change the rules is a device of expediency and unlikely to succeed. It is completely devoid of even a tinge of political sincerity.—*Commercial Appeal,* Memphis, Tenn.

A Life Of Usefulness

IN the death of Marshall Dilling Gaston County lost one of its oldest, in point of service, and most experienced textile men. He had been closely identified with the manufacturing end of the industry for more than 50 years, having started work at the age of 11 in the old Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co. plant.

Prominent in Masonic, church and business circles for more than half a century, Mr. Dilling left his mark on the industry and the community. During his lifetime he had witnessed the growth and development of the cotton manufacturing business almost from its infancy in this county.

He was honored by the Southern Textile Association as no other member was ever honored, having been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by that organization, the only man ever to receive that honor.

For more than a quarter of a century superintendent of the Smyre Mill in East Gastonia, Mr. Dilling saw that organization develop into one of the leading textile manufactories in this area.

Mr. Dilling lived a quiet, constructive, useful life and this town and county are better off for his having lived and worked here through these many years. He left a host of friends who mourn at his departure.—*Gastonia* (N. C.) *Gazette.*

A Relapse Could Kill Us

EVER have flu, feel better, and go out too soon—only to have a relapse worse than the first attack?

For years the world has been sick. "Something-for-nothing," welfare state, socialism, "more - pay - for - less-work"—the disease has different names at different times and places, but it's the same trouble—loss of energy, ambition, faith-in-yourself.

Now much of the world and especially this part of it is feeling better; we think we'll live—as this is written it looks as though more housing, lower prices, lower taxes, and most importtant of all, less war, are in prospect. But—

Don't let's take it too easy too soon. The fever of inflation and debt have wasted the nation's strength and substance which have to be built back. If we continue our tried and true American medicine of hard work, and add the convalescent tonic of thrift, we'll really recover. But as any doctor knows, this first surge of "feeling better" is the dangerous stage:

A relapse could kill us.—From an advertisement of Warner & Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio.

Hate That Miracle

OUR heart goes out to John M. Reeves, president of Reeves Bros. Inc., manufacturers of textiles. Mr.

FAMOUS RINGS

ROMANS CARRIED KEYS RIGHT AT HAND!!

No searching for keys when the Romans came home . . . the key was on the ring, and the ring was on the finger.

Ragan Rings

This company makes a finer, perfectly uniform and stable size with Gaulin Homogenizers. Result is better control of pickup and penetration . . . with improved fiber lay.

More than 1500 GALLONS

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This World-Famous Southern Cotton Mill uses four 400 GPH Gaulin Homogenizers to make a *uniformly better size, more economically.* Just like hundreds of other mills, they switched to Gaulin-Homogenized size because it makes a *stronger, more elastic* yarn — that sheds less and breaks less at the loom and slasher.

Many mills report weaving efficiencies up as much as 1 to 3%.

All report that savings in starch, steam, cooking time or reduced labor alone pay for the installation of a Gaulin Homogenizer.

Present installations include machines for cotton, worsted and rayon sizes.

If higher weaving efficiencies and lower size preparation costs interest you, write for the full facts on Gaulin guaranteed performance, today.

Look to GAULIN HOMOGENIZERS for—

- More Uniform Size
- Improved Viscosity Control
- Reduced Preparation and Starch Costs
- More Efficient Weaving
- Proved Dependability
- Unit Machine Capacities up to 2000 GPH

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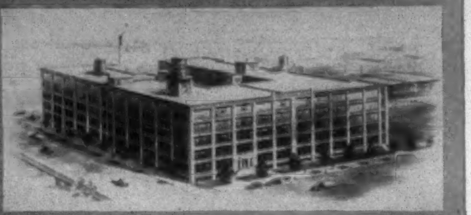

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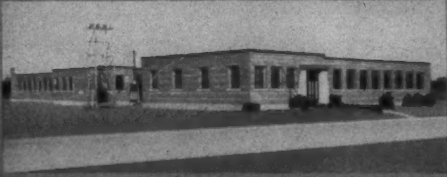

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"Weave the World's Needs"

Reeves is worried. He is worried about the new "miracle" fabrics (presumably the synthetics, though he does not specifically say so).

"Some say," says Mr. Reeves, "that the miracle fabrics will eventually become so well perfected that their wear-out factor will lengthen to such an extreme that normal replacement business will be in jeopardy." Being freely translated, this means they may last so long the customer will not have to buy new ones as often as he has been doing.

Mr. Reeves, however, brightens. This further thought occurs to him. "I believe," he continues "that there will be an answer, although it is not clear at the moment. Possibly it will be styling." Again freely translating, Mr. Reeves is saying that if the customer's clothes don't wear out soon enough, he can be persuaded to throw them away anyhow.

We are bound to say that we go along with Mr. Reeves. For every miracle fabric, there is a miracle answer. Let them who will wear suits without a built-in wear-out factor. Allow those who sneer at conformity to let their costume fall into the mire of abnormal replacement. We expect to be seen on the avenue with our trouser cuffs frayed as always, our fashionably-cut pockets bulging with bills for normal replacement—stylish to the end.—*Post-Dispatch,* St. Louis, Mo.

Reuther Says Mouthful

DURING the agitation for a change in the Senate's rules so that the filibuster could be abolished Walter Reuther, head of the Congress of Industrial Organization, sent a telegram to Senator Smathers of Florida in which he said: "In times when the security of our nation and the fate of the free world are in balance, we can ill afford a situation where a wilful minority can prevent the majority from functioning."

The leader of organized automobile workers and the big C.I.O. was not referring to a minority of workers or union leaders tieing up steel production, the manufacture of automobiles, the mining of coal and other industrial processes essential to the security of the nation. He was laying down a course of procedure for the United States Senate. He was preaching to the other fellow a sermon in direct contradiction of his practices in the field of production of indispensable goods in time of crisis.

The Chicago *Daily News* makes this pertinent comment on the Reuther telegram: "A filibustering senator is a picket who says that nothing shall pass. We hope Mr. Reuther will find other occasions to say that a picket should not necessarily be permitted to keep the majority from functioning." —*Greenville* (S. C.) *News.*

What's Wrong With Peanuts?

EVERYBODY these days gives at least lip service to the idea that the federal budget can and should be cut. Several people, however, have a tendency to speak disparagingly of "peanut" savings.

There is, they suggest, no real benefit in cutting $1,000 off here and $10,000 there, when billions of expenditures are involved.

These people couldn't be more wrong. In a budget of literally hundreds of thousands of items, the soundest possible procedure is to make tens of thousands of small cuts in as many places.

There will always be items which cannot be cut at all without damage. But there will always be other items which can be cut a little or a lot, if the cutters know what they are doing. There is just as much saving (and a better type of saving) when tens of thousands of items are cut a few thousands of dollars each as when a small number of items are cut a few millions or more.

Sound saving is a multiplication of "peanut" cuts. Saving that goes "across the board" or takes a billion here and ten billion there is sometimes the most unwise saving. That is the kind we usually have because those responsible for the final figures have not the information, the energy or the desire to do the best possible—the "peanut" type—job.—*Milwaukee* (Wis.) *Journal.*

Among miscellaneous findings of the census bureau: A majority of Gulf shrimp pickers are women. We believe this is true of matrimony generally. —*The State,* Columbia, S. C.

As long as jive music is composed, the folks who listen to juke boxes won't be.—*Fort Myers* (Fla.) *News-Press.*

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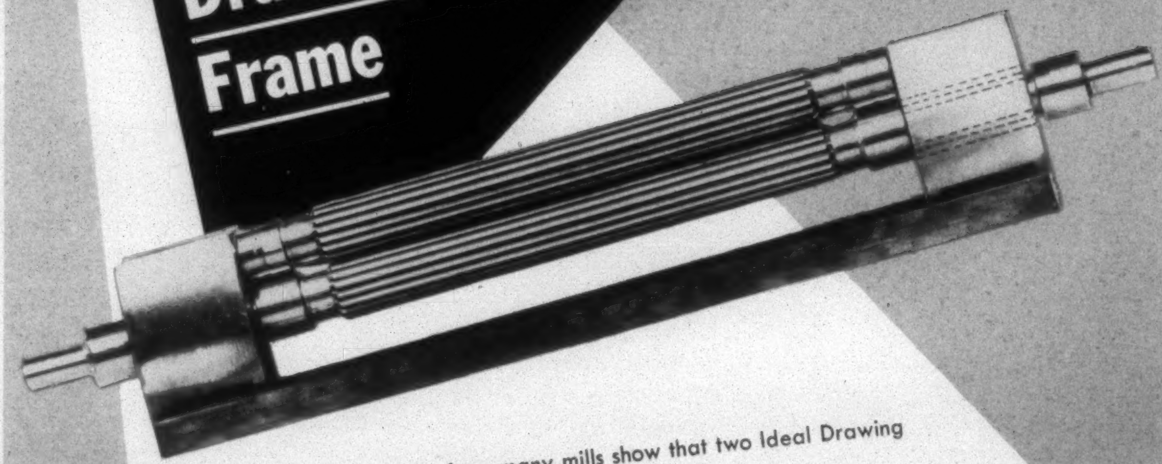

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Continuous Operation — Hardened and ground fluted rolls never nick or burr to cause ball-ups and frame stoppages. They also eliminate the frequent taking down, cleaning, reconditioning, scouring, removing burrs, and oiling which are necessary on conventional drawing. They not only run faster but they run more hours per year.

Ideal Drawing Rolls also produce better roving and cut costs. When the Ideal Evener Motion, which was shown at Greenville, is in production it can be added to this equipment.

Write or wire for full information.

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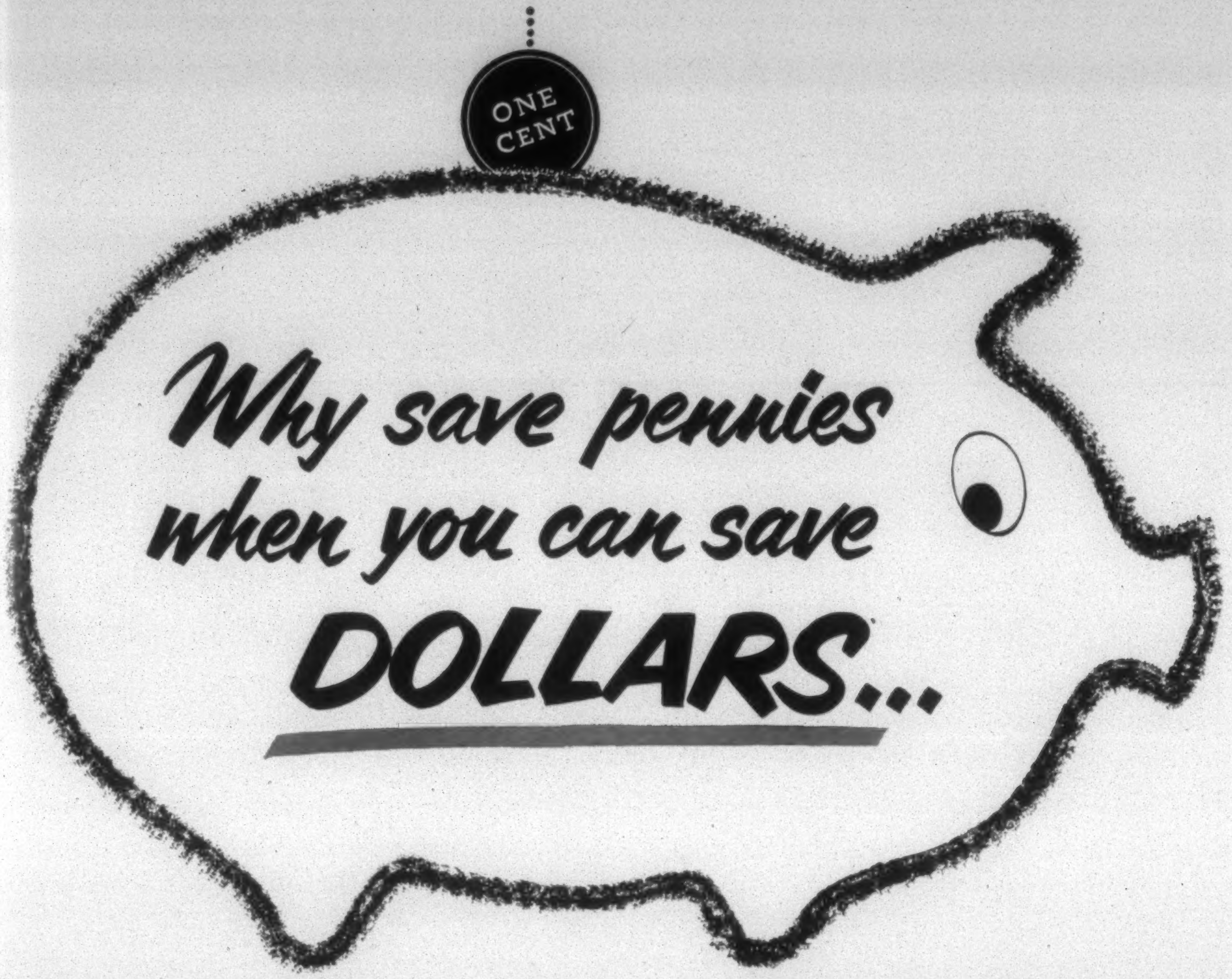

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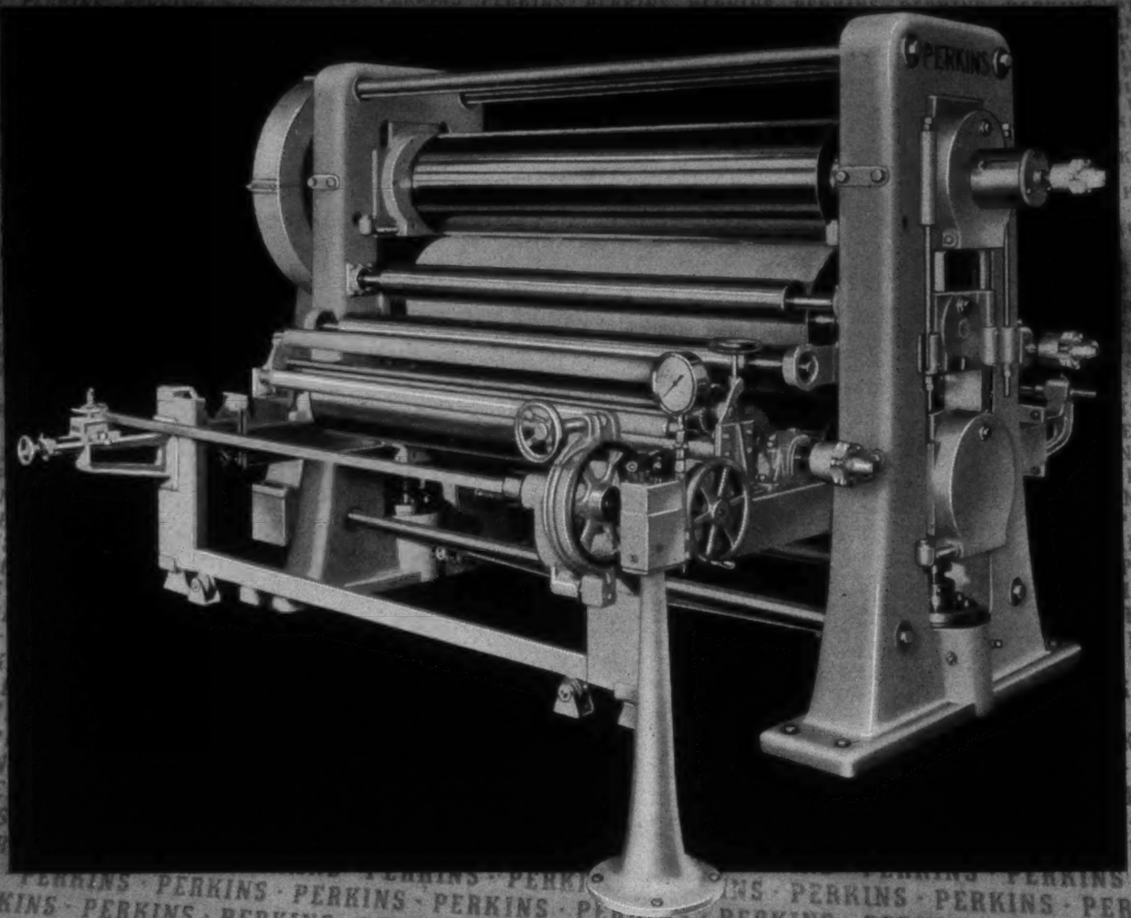

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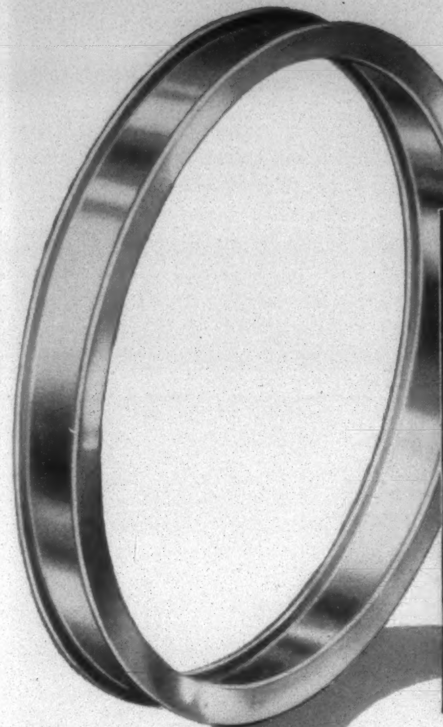

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textile bulletin

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TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving branches of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are their own and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. A companion monthly journal, THE KNITTER, is devoted to the interests of the knitgoods industry.

Vol. 79 **February 1953** **No. 2**

Who's Who In Textile Unions

We felt peculiarly "honored" in reading a recent issue of *Textile Labor,* the official organ of the Textile Workers of America, C.I.O. In an editorial entitled "A Word for Adlai" the paper's editor said: "You meant well when you told the C.I.O. convention that organized labor's 'long battle for status and recognition has been largely won.' You were thinking of steel and auto and mines; of printers, carpenters and machinists. You certainly weren't thinking of textiles. We commend to you, sir, not our own publications, nor those of the 81st and 82nd Congress, but those which speak for the textile employers . . . TEXTILE BULLETIN and a score of daily newspapers, to mention only the most prominent."

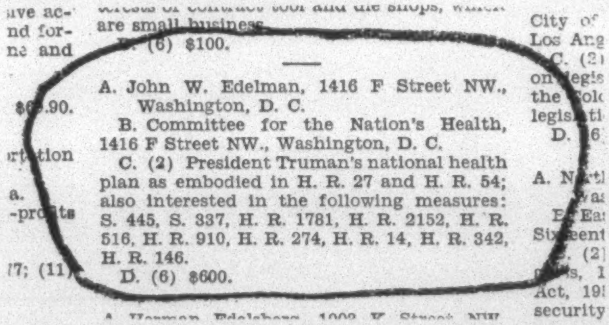
We appreciate the compliment, and can assure the T.W.U.A. that we will continue to make every attempt to speak for the textile employers. We will even admit that we might have had something to do with the failure of the T.W.U.A. to be very successful in organizing the textile workers of the South.

But regardless of what we might say editorially, and *if* we only speak for *and to* the textile *employers,* the textile workers themselves must have arrived at an independent conclusion that they want none of the T.W.U.A. During the 12 months ended last Sept. 30 the C.I.O., parent of T.W.U.A., spent almost a million dollars on its organizing drive through the Southern states. Meanwhile the National Labor Relations Board reported that the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. clashed in 167 representation elections between July and September, and that the A.F.L. won the right to represent workers in 93 cases and the C.I.O. in 56, while both lost in 18 elections.

We suspect that the T.W.U.A., rather than admit that it is losing ground to its A.F.L. arch-rival, the United Textile Workers of America, wants its members to believe that a third party is to blame. The battle between the two textile unions is very bitter, because their respective leaders continue to rub their hands over the prospects of collecting thousands of dollars in dues. This rivalry between the union leaders has been so intense that some of them will have to retire from the field of battle before anything can be done about C.I.O. and A.F.L. unity.

The U.T.W.A. paper, *Textile Challenger,* not long ago described the T.W.U.A. as a "crumbling organization," and pointed out that merger of the A.F.L. and C.I.O. into one mammoth 13,000,000-member union would have to solve the question of rivalry. The C.I.O. textile union has accused the U.T.W.A. of accepting "substandard contracts" in the South. And an unnamed official of the A.F.L. union fired back with an accusation that the T.W.U.A. had offered to sign a "non-raiding" pact in exchange for the firing of George Baldanzi. George, you will remember, was the character who was defeated in his efforts to become executive vice-president of the Textile Workers Union of America, and thereupon seceded to the U.T.W.A. (A.F.L.) The man who defeated Baldanzi, Mariano Bishop, has since died and been succeeded by William Pollock, who has been general secretary-treasurer of the T.W.U.A. since 1939.

It's a pretty difficult task to keep track of the various textile union officials. Gossip is currently strong in Washington that John W. Edelman is being canned as Washington representative of the T.W.U.A. This seems to have some foundation, for he lists himself on Page 67 of the Jan. 3 issue of *Congressional Record* as now tied up with and registered as a lobbyist for the socialized medical scheme *(see cut).* The T.WU.A. does not list itself at all as having any legislative representative.

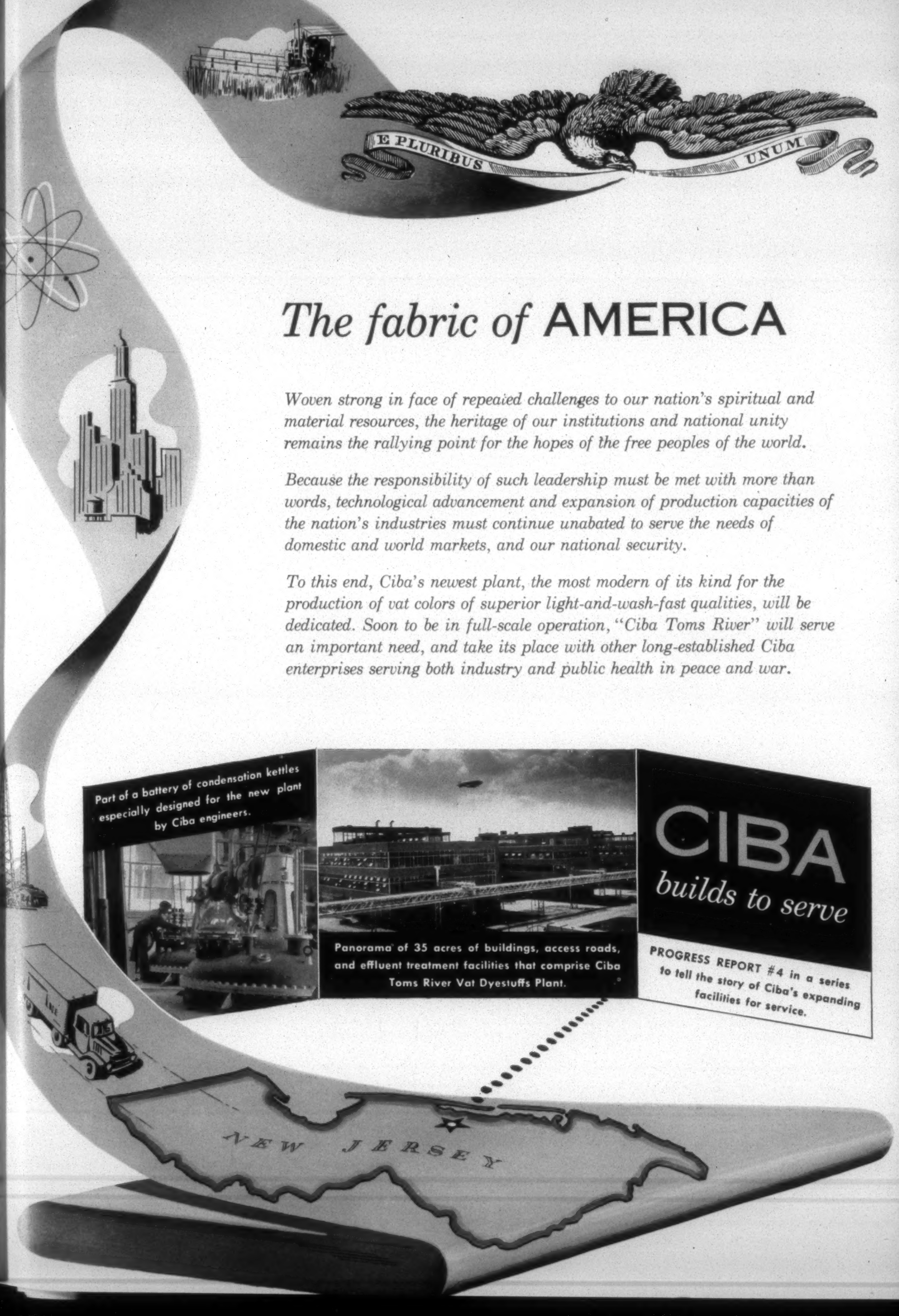


are small business.
(6) $100.

A. John W. Edelman, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
B. Committee for the Nation's Health, 1416 F Street NW., Washington, D. C.
C. (2) President Truman's national health plan as embodied in H. R. 27 and H. R. 54; also interested in the following measures: S. 445, S. 337, H. R. 1781, H. R. 2152, H. R. 516, H. R. 910, H. R. 274, H. R. 14, H. R. 342, H. R. 146.
D. (6) $600.

We, as editors of TEXTILE BULLETIN, are not sufficiently in Mr. Edelman's confidence to ask him even whether he has a job or not. Readers will remember our citing Edelman as one of the undercover instigators of the now infamous Senate subcommittee report on the textile situation in the South. TEXTILE BULLETIN was the only journal to associate Edelman with that report and give him notoriety as the author of the original version of the report, which was withdrawn. We now understand that Edelman's superiors in the T.W.U.A. were not pleased that he was given such recognition.

There's also talk that when the subcommittee report was put out, Edelman rushed over and ordered 10,000 copies



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- PROVIDES partial stripping and controlled reduction of heavy shades *without fibre damage*.

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of it, which of course he paid for at the cost of printing. That is a usual and frequent procedure with committee reports. But the Government Printing Office had to include the minority views as well as the majority views; it could not print one without including the other. When the T.W.U.A. got its 10,000 copies it could not remove the minority views without tearing the report to pieces, due to the way it was folded and stapled. And so the T.W.U.A. did not make a distribution of its 10,000 copies; a few were sent to union leaders, the rest thrown away.

For those minority views the textile industry can thank Thomas E. Shroyer, Senator Taft's legal counsel on the Senate Labor Committee, who had them all ready and waiting when the subcommittee majority decided to print its report; under procedure, the majority could not refuse to include the minority views, which in a very factual manner shot the majority report full of holes.

But to get back to Mr. Edelman . . . An issue of *Textile Labor* (which is the T.W.U.A. publication) dated April 5, 1952, prior to the big family quarrel in this union, carries the following listing of officials: Emil Rieve, general president; George Baldanzi, executive vice-president; William Pollock, general secretary-treasurer; Lawrence Rogin, director of education and publicity; and Kenneth Fiester, editor. This issue of April 5, 1952, also carried a column, "The Capital and Labor," by John W. Edelman.

Textile Labor for Jan. 24, 1953, lists the following T.W.U.A. officials: Emil Rieve, general president; William Pollock, executive vice-president; John Shupka, general secretary-treasurer; Kenneth Fiester, publicity director and editor; Irving Kahan, managing editor. Some changes seem to have been made. Baldanzi has jumped to the A.F.L. United Textile Workers of America; Rogin is among the missing; *and there is no Washington column by Mr. Edelman.*

Still, there are some indications that Edelman hasn't altogether been put out to pasture. He was reported late last month as having advised the C.I.O. that he wasn't interested in serving as Assistant Secretary of Labor, so the C.I.O. offered the name of Solomon Barkin, T.W.U.A. research director, as its choice for a representative in the Department of Labor. On Jan. 31 Emil Rieve sent Edelman around to the public hearing by the Senate Armed Services Committee on the confirmation of Robert T. Stevens as Secretary of the Army. Mr. Edelman was asked if he wished to testify right then and there on behalf of the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O., which objected to Mr. Stevens' nomination on grounds that the J. P. Stevens Co. hasn't been particularly cordial to T.W.U.A. organizers. Edelman pointed out that Emil Rieve had requested an opportunity to offer testimony but that he (Rieve) at the time was tied up in collective bargaining negotiations in Massachusetts. Edelman suggested that if given time to prepare a statement the union would file it in a day or so. Such permission was denied, the record of the hearing was then printed and circulated. Subsequently, Mr. Stevens was confirmed.

John W. Edelman *(standing)* had something he wanted to say about Robert T. Stevens to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which subsequently approved Mr. Stevens' nomination as Secretary of the Army.

* * *

Ability of the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. to influence textile workers in the South continues to be just as poor as its ability to influence United States senators. In an election Feb. 10 supervised by the National Labor Relations Board, employees of Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co. at Cherryville, N. C., voted 234 to 98 against representation by the T.W.U.A.

Meanwhile the competitive union, the United Textile Workers of America-A.F.L. (George Baldanzi's present allegiance), got itself certified as bargaining agent for seamless hosiery and spinning mill employees of Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mills, by a vote of 156 to 3; the three votes were cast for the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O.

The relatively successful organizational efforts of the U.T.W.A.-A.F.L. as compared currently with those of the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. are further reflected in the result of an election at the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Early this month the U.T.W.A. somehow won bargaining rights in this plant, 1,080 votes being cast for the union, and 886 being cast for no union. The T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. attempted to organize this plant in 1946 and 1948 and was defeated both times. Again we wish to make it clear that we do not react happily to any success of the A.F.L. union, but at the same time we are inclined to grin when the T.W.U.A.-C.I.O. has troubles.

The Walsh-Healey Situation

Several months ago (October 1952 TEXTILE BULLETIN) we told you about the battle that was shaping up on the Walsh-Healey minimum wage question and predicted that the whole thing would finally wind up in the lap of the federal courts. We do not claim any particular type, quantity or quality of clairvoyance for this, because for many months it has been rather obvious that the various issues involved could not be settled short of some sort of lawsuit.

By way of review, it should be pointed out that under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act the Secretary of Labor is given the authority to "determine" prevailing minimum wages for government contract work, and to specify that no plant will receive a government contract unless it pays such a minimum. For many years the Secretary has made this determination for the textile industry on a basis of the entire nation, but an amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act during the last session of Congress gave "aggrieved" parties the right to test his actions in the courts. Heretofore, although manufacturers who might be aggrieved were presumably American citizens in good standing, they had no right to ask for judicial review.

The minimum for the textile industry had been 87 cents an hour for some years, but strong pressure from New England textile manufacturers, labor unions and New England politicians was brought to bear and the Secretary of

Labor's representatives held a hearing last September, at which all interested parties said their pieces. Later, after several months of administrative foot-shifting, the Secretary announced that the minimum in the cotton, synthetics and silk branches of the textile industry would be $1 per hour for government contract work done on or after Feb. 21, 1953. Almost immediately a small group of Georgia mills filed a suit against the Secretary of Labor, charging him with bias and with having acted contrary to the law. This was a diversionary action. The main assault took place a week or two later when approximately 75 mills, acting under the leadership of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, filed an action in the District Court of the District of Columbia, asking that a temporary injunction be granted against the imposition of a nationwide minimum, and that the determination of the Secretary of Labor be set aside. Spindle-wise, these mills appear to represent about 20 per cent of the cotton system spindles in America.

The mills which opposed the Secretary's action stressed in their complaint that under the law the Secretary of Labor is required to determine minimum wages on a basis of "localities;" that he has no authority to set a nationwide minimum; and that the act exempts all goods sold in the "open market." They also claimed that the Secretary had made up his mind before the hearing and that he thus was biased.

The sum and substance of this whole matter is that New England manufacturers, embittered by the strangle-hold of labor unions and grasping at any straw, have consorted with these same unions and with politicians of doubtful hues and stripes in an attempt to batter down the Southern textile industry. This is, of course, an old story. New England manufacturers have never been willing to admit that their own weak-kneed attitude toward the unions, plus their profit-grabbing fiscal policies, have brought them to this sorry state of affairs. Instead, they have whipped up class and regional feelings by yelling their heads off about cut-throat Southern competition.

The courts will finally decide the questions of law which are involved here. The main portion of the industry, however, will not soon forget that some of these New England textile manufacturers who have been the most vocal in condemning government regulations and controls have also been the most vocal in urging the government to step in and award government contracts to New England mills without the benefit of competitive bidding. These same manufacturers, although trying to remain in the background, have been in the vanguard of the fight to have the Secretary of Labor make a new Walsh-Healey determination. Exhibit A in such an indictment would be the warmly cordial letter from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers (New England) which gave the green light to the New England Governors' Conference and endorsed a request for a higher government minimum.

The Walsh-Healey case is now in Federal District Court hands. What the decision will be is impossible to predict, but whatever the outcome the New England position will go down in the score books as anything but one of high ethics.

Looking down from the weave room in the sky, old Samuel Slater must be having quite a time trying to figure out what his New England successors are trying to do.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1953 —

March 2-6—A.S.T.M. SPRING MEETING AND COMMITTEE WEEK, Detroit, Mich.

March 26-28—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.

March 28—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.

April 3—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Clemson, S. C.

April 4—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Cleveland Hotel, Spartanburg.

April 8-10—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON MANUFACTURING, Hotel Statler, New York City.

April 9-11—Annual convention, **ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.

April 11—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Robert E. Lee, Winston-Salem, N. C.

April 20-23—A.M.A. PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION, Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.

April 22-23—Spring meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, New Orleans, La.

April 23-25—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.

April 25—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A., Fieldale (Va.) Y.M.C.A. Building.

May 7-9—Annual convention, **PHI PSI TEXTILE FRATERNITY**, Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 11-16—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK.

May 13-15—NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE, Robert E. Lee Hotel, Winston-Salem.

May 14-16—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina Pinehurst, N. C.

May 18-20—A.M.A. CONFERENCE ON INSURANCE, Hotel Statler, New York City.

May 18-22—NATIONAL MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 25-30—Annual conference, **TEXTILE INSTITUTE**, Llandudno, North Wales, England.

May 27-29—TEXTILE DIVISION, AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 28-30—Annual convention, **SOUTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, The Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

June 12-13—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 17-19—AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE ON GENERAL MANAGEMENT, Hotel Statler, New York City.

June 18-20—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Mayview Manor, Blowing Rock, N. C.

June 29-July 3—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall; Atlantic City, N. J.

July 27-31—INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION OF FABRICS, FIBERS, FINISHES AND YARNS, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City.

Sept. 10-11—Fall meeting, **THE FIBER SOCIETY**, Lowell, Mass.

Sept. 12—PIEDMONT SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Sept. 17-19—National convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS**, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 1-2—Annual convention, **QUARTERMASTER ASSOCIATION**, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md.

October—TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES EXHIBITION, Belle Vue, Manchester, England.

Oct. 14-24—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF TEXTILE MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES, Belle Vue, Manchester, England.

Oct. 15-16—Annual meeting, **NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 29-30—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

— 1954 —

April 22-24—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Jung Hotel, New Orleans, La.

April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

June 10-12—Annual convention, **S.T.A.**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Oct. 4-9—SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

National convention, **A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga.** (Dates not yet selected.)

— 1955 —

Sept. 21-23—National convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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DIPOTASSIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
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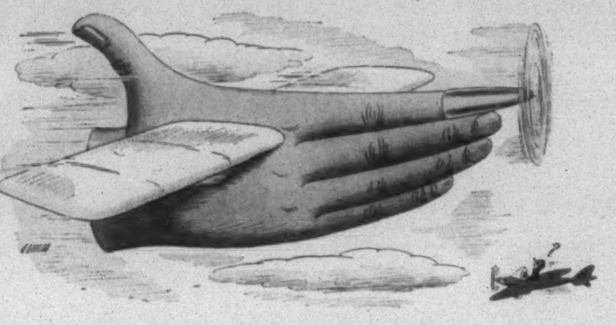

WE ARE PROUD and happy to have joined hands with the firms listed on this page.

They are our licensees. They have helped to establish the "Sanforized" trade-mark as a symbol of shrinkage control that is accepted and respected wherever cottons are worn. They have helped make it known in almost every country on the globe.

May their admirable work continue! May their tribe increase!

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F. M. HAEMMERLE	Dornbirn
POTTENDORFER SPINNEREI UND FELIXDORFER WEBEREI A. G.	Vienna
VEREINIGTE FAERBEREIEN A. G.	Vienna

BELGIUM

ALSBERGE & VAN OOST, S. A.	Gand
TEINTURERIES, BELGES S.A.	Renaix
VETEX, S. A.	Courtrai

BRAZIL

SAO PAULO ALPARGATAS, S.A.	Sao Paulo
COMPANHIA AMERICA FABRIL	Rio de Janeiro
COTONIFICIO RODOLFO CRESPI, S.A.	Sao Paulo
CIA. JAUENSE DE FIACAO S. A.	Sao Paulo
S. A. INDUSTRIAS REUNIDAS F. MATARAZZO	Sao Paulo
COTONIFICIO DA TORRE, S.A.	Recife
FABRICA DE TECIDOS CARLOS RENAUX, S. A.	Brusque, Santa Catarina

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CANBRI MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED	Ajax, Ont.
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LTD.	Magog, Que.
MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED	Valleyfield, Que.
ROBINSON COTTON MILLS, LIMITED	Toronto, Ont.
WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LTD.	Three Rivers, Que.
WOODS MFG. CO., LTD.	Welland, Ont.

CHILE

FABRICAS TEXTILES CAUPOLICAN-CHIGUAYANTE, S.A.	Chiguayante Mill, Concepcion

COLOMBIA

TEJIDOS EL CONDOR, S.A.	Medellin
COMPANIA COLOMBIANA DE TEJIDOS	Medellin
FABRICA DE HILADOS Y TEJIDOS DEL HATO	Medellin
TEJIDOS DE OCCIDENTE, S.A.	Manizales

CUBA

COMPANIA TEXTILERA ARIGUANABO, S.A.	Havana

DENMARK

BLOCH & ANDRESEN	Copenhagen
AKTIESELSKABET DE FORENEDE TEXTILFABRIKKER I. AALBORG	Aalborg
A/S GRENAA DAMPVAEVERI	Grenaa
A/S VEJLE TEXTILFABRIK C. MÜLLER	Vejle

EIRE

SETFAST LIMITED	Dublin

FINLAND

OY FINLAYSON-FORSSA A. B.	Tammerfors

FRANCE

BLANCHIMENT, TEINTURE, IMPRESSION BOISSIERE FILS	Rouen
BLANCHISSERIE ET TEINTURERIE DE CAMBRAI	Cambrai
ETABLISSEMENTS RICHARD FRERES	Cholet
ETABLISSEMENTS GAILLIARD & CIE	Barentin
GILLET-THAON USINES: THAON-LES-VOSGES ET KINGERSHEIM	Paris
GUERRY-DUPERAY & FILS	Roanne
MANUFACTURERS HARTMANN & FILS	Munster (Ht.-Rhin)
LAINE FRERES	Rouen
TIENTURERIE G. ROQUETTE	Wasquehal
ETABLISSEMENTS SCHAEFFER & CIE	Pfastatt-le-Chateau (Ht.-Rhin)
MANUFACTURE D'IMPRESSION SCHEURER, LAUTH & CIE	Thann
SOCIETE ANONYME BLANCHISSERIE & TEINTURERIE DE CAUDRY	Ile Saint-Denise
SOCIETE ANONYME DE BLANCHIMENTS TEINTURES ET IMPRESSIONS	Lyon
SOCIETE GENERALE DES FILATURES ET TISSAGES DE FLERS	Flers
SOCIETE DES TEXTILES FRANCAIS	Paris
TEXTILE DU VERMANDOIS	Laval

GERMANY

GEBR. BOEGGERING, G.M.B.H.	Bocholt
MECH. BUNTWEBEREI BRENNET	Brennet
DRUCKEREI & APPRETUR BROMBACH A. G.	Brombach
M. VAN DELDEN & CO.	Gronau
CHRISTIAN DIERIG A. G.	Augsburg
BAUMWOLLINDUSTRIE ERLANGEN-BAMBURG A. G.	Erlangen
AUGUST GEIGER, KOMM. GES.	Kirchheim-Teck
ULRICH GMINDER, G.M.B.H.	Reutlingen
VEREINIGTE WEBEREI SALZGITTER-STADTOLDENDORF (Wm. Kübler)	Stadtoldendorf
NIEHUES & DUETTING	Nordhorn
HEINRICH OTTO & SOEHNE	Wendlingen
SPINNEREI UND WEBEREI PFERSEE, A. G.	Augsburg
LUDWIG POVEL & CO.	Nordhorn
TEXTILAUSRUESTUNG & DRUCKEREI PRINZ A. G.	Augsburg
J. SCHRUNDER & SOHNE	Greven
BLEICHEREI, FAERBEREI & APPRETUR-ANSTALT UHINGEN, A. G.	Uhingen
GEBRUEDER WENDLER G.M.B.H.	Reutlingen
AUSRUESTUNG AN DER WIESE G.M.B.H.	Brombach
HERMANN WINDEL, G.M.B.H.	Windelsbleiche

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A. C. Bealey & Son Ltd.	Radcliffe, Lancashire
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Eden & Thwaites, Ltd.	Edgeley Bleachworks, Stockport, Cheshire
Kirkpatrick Bros. Ltd.	Ballyclare, County Antrim, Northern Ireland
Carey McClellan & Company Ltd.	Blackfriars House, Parsonage, Manchester
James McHaffie & Son Ltd.	Kirktonfield, Neilston (nr. Glasgow), Scotland
River Etherow Bleaching Co., Ltd.	Manchester 3
Sykes & Company Ltd.	Edgeley Bleachworks, Stockport, Cheshire
John Stanning & Son Ltd.	Leyland Bleachworks, Leyland, Preston
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J. CHADWICK & CO., LTD.	Springbrook Works, Oldham, Lanc.
CLIFTON MILLS, LIMITED	Poolstock Mills, Wigan, Lanc.
DEAKINS, LIMITED	Egerton Dye Works, nr. Bolton
DROMONA & MAINE LIMITED	Culleybackey, County Antrim, Northern Ireland
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P. W. GREENHALGH & CO., LTD.	Ogden Mill, New Hey (nr. Rochdale) Lanc.
GROVE DYEING CO., LTD.	Littleborough, Lanc.
J. J. HADFIELD, LTD.	Garrison Bleach & Dye Works, Birch Vale
J. MANDLEBERG & CO., LTD.	Albion Works, Pendleton, Salford 6, Lanc.
THE PIN CROFT DYEING AND PRINTING CO.	Adlington, Lanc.
RAINSHORE BLEACHING & DYEING CO. LTD.	Norden, Lanc.
TURNBULL & STOCKDALE LTD.	55 Brown St., Manchester 2
JOHN WALTON OF GLOSSOP, LTD.	Hollingworth, Cheshire
DAVID WHITEHEAD & SONS LTD.	Lower Mill, Rawtenstall
YORKSHIRE DYEING AND PROOFING CO., LTD.	Middleton
YORK STREET FLAX SPINNING CO., LTD.	Belfast, Northern Ireland

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BOEKELOSCHE STOOMBLEEKERIJ N. V.	Boekelo
VAN HEEK & CO., N. V.	Enschede
KONINKLIJKE STOOMWEVERIJ TE NIJVERDAL N. V.	Almelo
N. V. NEDERLANDSCHE STOOMBLEEKERIJ	Nijverdal
J. F. SCHOLTEN & ZONEN N. V.	Enschede
N. V. STOOM-SPINNERIJEN EN WEVERIJEN V.H.S.J. SPANJAARD	Borne

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THE ARVIND MILLS LTD.	Ahmedabad
SHRI AMBICA MILLS LTD.	Ahmedabad
AHMEDABAD MFG. & CALICO PRINTING CO., LTD.	Ahmedabad

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TINTORIA COMENSE S.A.	Como
PRIMO FASOLA S.P.A.	Milano
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COTONIFICIO LEGLER S.A.	Bergamo
MANIFATTURE COTONIERE MERIDIONALI	Napoli
REGGIANI MANIFATTURA, S.A.	Bergamo
TEXTILOSES & TEXTILES S.A.	Milano
MANIFATTURA TOSI	Busto Arsizio
UNIONE MANIFATTURE S.A.	Parabiago
COTONIFICIO VALLE DI SUSA	Torino

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TOYO SPINNING CO., LTD.	Osaka
KANEGAFUCHI SPINNING CO., LTD.	Osaka

LEBANON

ARIDA BROTHERS CORPORATION	Tripoli, Lebanon

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ACABADOS MEXICO, S.A.	Tlalpan, Mexico, D.F.
ACABADOS TEXTILES MARVEL, S.A.	Coyoacan, Mexico, D.F.
ATOYAC TEXTIL, S.A.	Puebla, Puebla
COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURERA DE ATLIXCO	Atlixco, Puebla
COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL DE PARRAS, S.A.	Parras, Coahuila
CIA. INDUSTRIAL DE SAN ANTONIO ABAD, S.A.	Mexico, D.F.
COMPANIA INDUSTRIAL VERACRUZANA, S.A.	Ciudad Mendoza, Ver.
EL GLOBO, S.A.	Atzcapotzalco, Mexico, D.F.
EXPLOTADORA DE INDUSTRIAS Y TEXTILES, S.A.	Mexico, D.F.
NACIONAL TEXTIL MANUFACTURERA, S.A.	Guadalajara, Jalisco
TEXTILES MONTERREY, S.A.	Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

NORWAY

TEKSTILFOREDLING A/S-TEFAS	Oslo
A/S DALE FABRIKKER	Bergen

PERU

COMPANIAS UNIDAS VITARTE, VICTORIA, INCA, S.A.	Lima
FABRICA DE TEJIDOS "LA UNION" LTDA.	Lima

SOUTH AFRICA

BERG RIVER TEXTILES LIMITED	Cape Town

SPAIN

FIBRACOLOR S.A.	Barcelona

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BORAS WAEFVERI AKTIEBOLAG	Boras
GAMLESTADENS FABRIKERS AKTIEBOLAG	Goeteborg
GEFLE MANUFAKTUR AKTIEBOLAG (Affiliate of Hargskoncernens Foersalningsaktiebolag–*Nykoeping*)	Stroemsbro
MANUFAKTUR AKTIE BOLAGET I MALMOE	Malmoe
MOELNLYCKE VAEFVERIAKTIEBOLAG	Goeteborg
NORRKOEPINGS BOMULLSVAEFVERI A. B.	Norrkopings

SWITZERLAND

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A. G. FEHLMANN SOEHNE	Schoftland
GUGELMANN & CO., A.G.	Langenthal
HABIS-TEXTIL A. G.	Flawil
HEBERLEIN & CO., A. G.	Wattwil
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT A. & R. MOOS	Weisslingen
R. MUELLER & CIE. A. G.	Seon
RADUNER & CO., A. G.	Horn
STOFFEL & CO.	St. Gallen
AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT CARL WEBER	Winterthur

URUGUAY

S. A. FABRICA URUGUAY DE ALPARGATAS	Montevideo

VENEZUELA

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THE APPONAUG COMPANY	Apponaug, R. I.
ARMS TEXTILE MANUFACTURING CO.	Manchester, N. H.
THE ASPINOOK CORPORATION	Adams, Mass.
THE ASPINOOK CORPORATION	Jewett City, Conn.
AVONDALE MILLS	Alexander City, Ala.
AVONDALE MILLS	Pell City, Ala.
AVONDALE MILLS	Sylacauga, Ala.
JOS. BANCROFT & SONS CO.	Wilmington, Del.
BELLMAN BROOK BLEACHERY CO.	Fairview, N. J.
BRADFORD DYEING ASSOCIATION (USA)	Westerly, R. I.
BROWN MANUFACTURING CO.	Concord, N. C.
BURLINGTON MILLS CORPORATION, Cramerton Mills Division	Cramerton, N. C.
CANNON MILLS	Kannapolis, N. C.
CANTON COTTON MILLS	Canton, Ga.
CHICOPEE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION	Chicopee Falls, Mass.
CLEARWATER FINISHING PLANT	Clearwater, S. C.
COLD SPRING BLEACHERY, INC.	Yardley, Pa.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Cone Finishing Co. Plant	Greensboro, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–White Oak Mill	Greensboro, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Proximity Mill	Greensboro, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Revolution Division	Greensboro, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Salisbury Plant	Salisbury, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Minneola Plant	Gibsonville, N. C.
CONE MILLS CORPORATION–Union Bleachery Div.	Greenville, S. C.
CONSOLIDATED TEXTILE CO.–Windsor Print Division	North Adams, Mass.
CRANSTON PRINT WORKS COMPANY	Cranston, R. I.
CRANSTON PRINT WORKS COMPANY	Webster, Mass.
CRANSTON PRINT WORKS COMPANY	Fletcher, N. C.
CROMPTON-SHENANDOAH CO.	Waynesboro, Va.
CRYSTAL SPRINGS BLEACHERY	Chickamauga, Ga.
DAN RIVER MILLS, INCORPORATED	Danville, Va.
DEMPSEY BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS CORP.	Pawtucket, R. I.
ERWIN MILLS INCORPORATED	Cooleemee, N. C.
ERWIN MILLS INCORPORATED	Erwin, N. C.
ERWIN MILLS INCORPORATED	Stonewall, Miss.
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EXETER MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Exeter, N. H.
FAIRFOREST COMPANY–Eagle & Phenix Division	Columbus, Ga.
FAIRFOREST COMPANY–Fairforest Fin. Div.	Spartanburg, S. C.
FIELDCREST MILLS (Div. of Marshall Field & Co., Inc.)	Spray, N. C
FRUIT OF THE LOOM, INC.–Pontiac Finishing Plant	Pontiac, R. I.
GLENCOE MILLS	Burlington, N. C.
GLENLYON PRINT WORKS	Phillipsdale, R. I.
GOLD-TEX FABRICS CORP.–Mill Division	Rock Hill, S. C.
GOODALL-SANFORD, INC.	Sanford, Maine
GRANITEVILLE COMPANY–Gregg Division	Graniteville, S. C.
GRANITEVILLE COMPANY–Sibley-Enterprise Division	Augusta, Ga.
GREAT FALLS BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS, INC.	Somersworth, N. H.
HAMPTON MILLS, INC.	Easthampton, Mass.
HARTSVILLE PRINT & DYE WORKS	Hartsville, S. C.
HIGHLAND PARK MANUFACTURING CO.	Charlotte, N. C.
A. D. JUILLIARD & CO., INC. (New York Mills Div.)	New York Mills, N. Y.
KERR BLEACHING & FINISHING WORKS, INC.	Concord, N. C.
LANETT BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS	West Point, Ga.
LANE COTTON MILLS COMPANY	New Orleans, La.
LOWELL BLEACHERY, INC.	St. Louis, Mo.
LOWELL BLEACHERY SOUTH	Griffin, Ga.
ANDREW Y. MICHIE & SONS CO.	Philadelphia, Pa.
THE MILLVILLE MANUFACTURING CO.	Millville, N. J.
MOORESVILLE MILLS	Mooresville, N. C.
NATIONAL DYEING & FINISHING CORPORATION	Culver City, Cal.
NEW BRAUNFELS TEXTILE MILLS	New Braunfels, Texas
NEWBURGH BLEACHERY	Newburgh, N. Y.
NORTH CAROLINA FINISHING COMPANY	Salisbury, N. C.
PACIFIC MILLS	Lyman, S. C.
PACOLET MANUFACTURING CO.	New Holland, Ga.
PEE DEE TEXTILE COMPANY, INC.	Rockingham, N. C.
PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Lewiston, Me.
PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Lindale, Ga.
PEPPERELL MANUFACTURING CO.–Alabama Div.	Pepperell, Ala.
PILOT MILLS CO.	Raleigh, N. C.
PLYMOUTH FINISHING CO., INC.	Fall River, Mass.
PURITAN LOOMS, INCORPORATED	Philadelphia, Pa.
THE RANDOLPH MILLS, INC.	Franklinville, N. C.
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RIEGEL TEXTILE CORPORATION–Trion Division	Trion, Ga.
ROANOKE MILLS COMPANY–Mill No. 1	Roanoke Rapids, N. C.
ROBERTSON BLEACHERY & DYE WORKS	New Milford, Conn.
ROCK HILL PRINTING & FINISHING CO.	Rock Hill, S. C.
THE RUSSELL MFG. CO., INC.	Alexander City, Ala.
SAYLES-BILTMORE BLEACHERIES, INC.	Biltmore, N. C.
SAYLES FINISHING PLANTS, INC.	Saylesville, R. I.
PHILIP L. SHEERR & SONS	Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
SLATERSVILLE FINISHING CO., (Division of Kendall Mills)	Slatersville, R. I.
SOUTHBRIDGE FINISHING COMPANY	Southbridge, Mass.
SOUTHERN BLEACHERY & PRINT WORKS, INC.	Taylors, S. C.
SPRINGS COTTON MILLS (Grace Bleachery)	Lancaster, S. C.
STANDARD BLEACHERY & PRINTING CO., INC.	Carlton Hill, N. J.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.–Appleton Company Div.	Anderson, S. C.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.–Delta Co. Div.	Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.–Delta Company Division	Cheraw, S. C.
J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.–Industrial Cotton Mills Co. Div.	Rock Hill, S. C.
J. L. STIFEL & SONS, INC.	Wheeling, W. Va.
SUMMERDALE DYEING & FINISHING CO., INC.	Holmesburg, Pa.
SWIFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY	Columbus, Ga.
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS	McKinney, Texas
TEXAS TEXTILE MILLS	Waco, Texas
TEXTRON, INC.–Lonsdale Div.	Lonsdale, R. I.
TEXTRON, INC.–Nashua Division	Nashua, N. H.
TEXTRON-SOUTHERN, INC.–Finishing Div.	Anderson, S. C.
THOMASTON MILLS–Bleachery Div.	Thomaston, Ga.
UNCAS PRINTING & FINISHING CO., INC.	Mechanicsville, Conn.
THE UNITED STATES FINISHING COMPANY	Norwich, Conn.
WERTHAN BAG CORPORATION	Nashville, Tenn.
WHITE BROTHERS, INC.	Winchendon Springs, Mass.
YATES BLEACHERY CO.	Flintstone, Ga.

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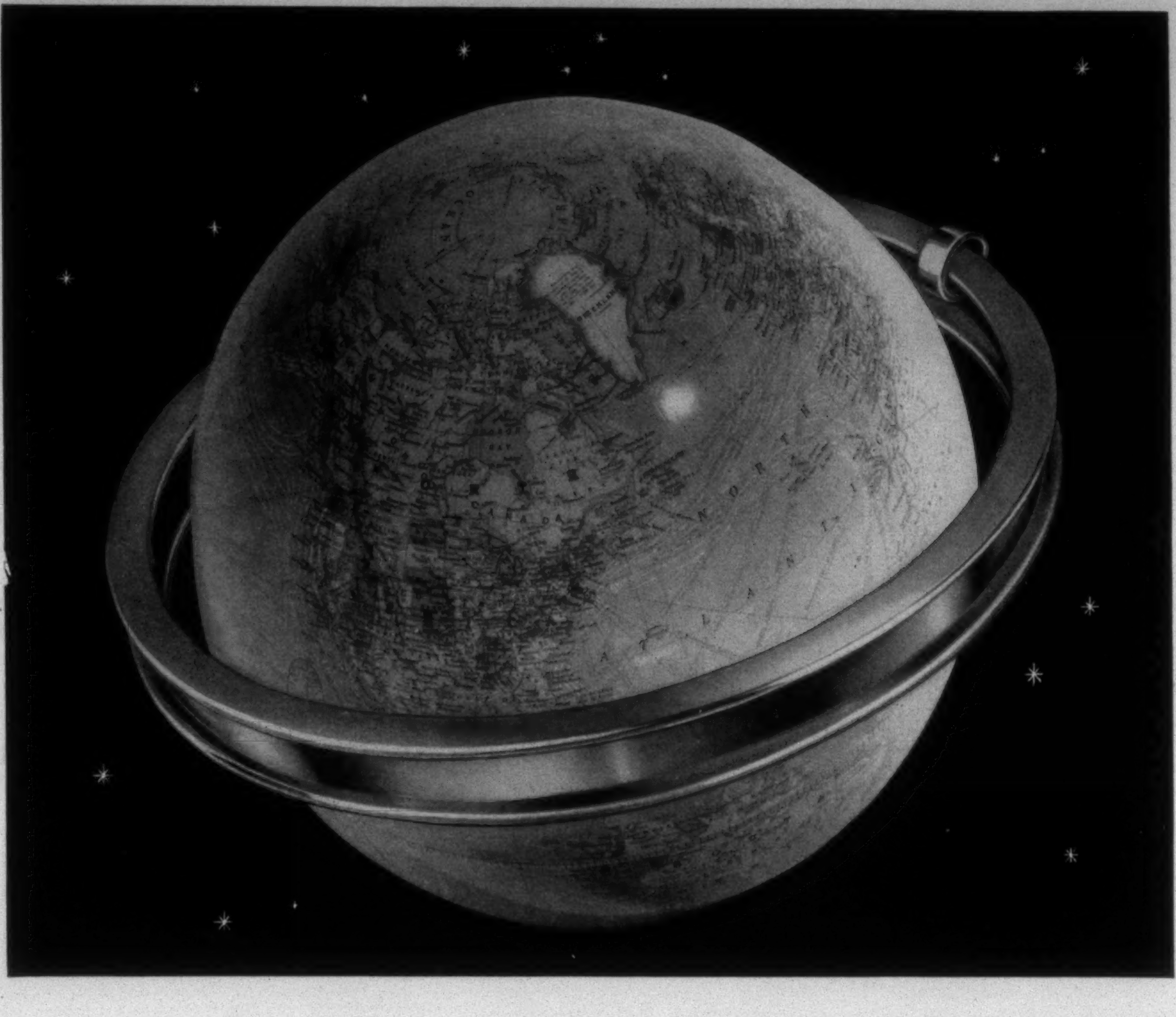

'Round the World 1113 times for $1.00

Calculations based on performance records of Victor 4/0 F1.1 X3D Travelers show that one dollar's worth ran about 27,840,000 miles — 1113 times the distance around the equator.

When you see performance like that, it's easy to think that traveler costs are too small to be worth bothering about. But such records are achieved only when you choose the right traveler for the job, and get the best that money can buy.

Selecting travelers carelessly, without proper regard for quality, will quickly cut down the "mileage". Also, excessive ends down, plus frequent traveler changes, can boost your traveler-pound cost in yarn production far out of line.

When you choose Victor Travelers, a Victor Service Engineer will help you make sure to get the traveler best suited to your individual spinning or twisting. You also get extra long traveler-life, because Victor Travelers take top honors in any test for quality and uniformity.

Remember, traveler costs per pound of yarn depend, *never* on price, *always* on performance. Plan now to talk to a Victor man, whether you are running conventional fibers, synthetics, or blends. Write, wire or phone the nearest Victor office . . . for prompt service.

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Rayon Reports

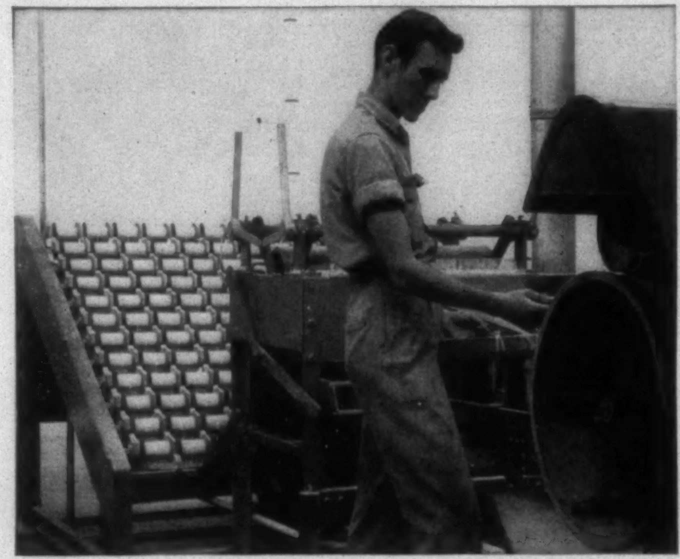
Prepared Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N. Y. February, 1953

To Meet Demand, Avisco Expanding Range and Output of Filatex

Greatly enlarged capacity for producing covered Filatex elastic yarns, as well as bare latex core yarns, will soon make these extremely useful products available for more manufacturers.

New machines being installed at the Roanoke, Va., plant of American Viscose Corporation will be able to increase production of Filatex and will more than double capacity for making bare latex core yarns. They will also greatly increase the range of sizes, supplying them from 18's to 125's.

The expansion is in response to increased demand for both covered and bare coarse elastic threads for braiding and narrow fabrics. Filatex is already widely used for men's half hose, and children's socks. It is also used in surgical stockings and bandages, football pants, women's foundation garments, shoe fabrics, swim suits, and by the shirring and embroidery trades.



Operator inspects beam-to-spool machine at Filatex Department of American Viscose Corporation, Roanoke, Va., where new machines will soon boost production capacities.

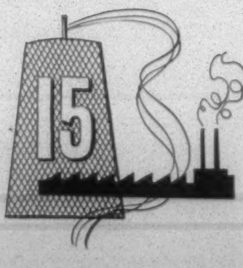
The new capacity is expected to put Filatex yarns in suspenders, garters, elastic tapes and bindings, athletic supporters, gloves and wrist-bands and collars for outerwear garments.

Yarns will be available covered with rayon, nylon and cotton in a full range of sizes, as will bare latex core. The corporation's unique method of making Filatex will be continued for sizes finer than 65's.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO

New York, February, 1933—Practically all ready-to-wear men's apparel made today is lined with rayon.

New York, February, 1933—Rayon dresses are getting top emphasis in department store advertising for spring fashions.



New York, February, 1933—The rayon industry is now an important employer of men and women in 15 states.

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*® 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1. **FIBER RESEARCH**
2. **FABRIC DESIGN**
3. **FABRIC PRODUCTION**
4. **FABRIC FINISHING**

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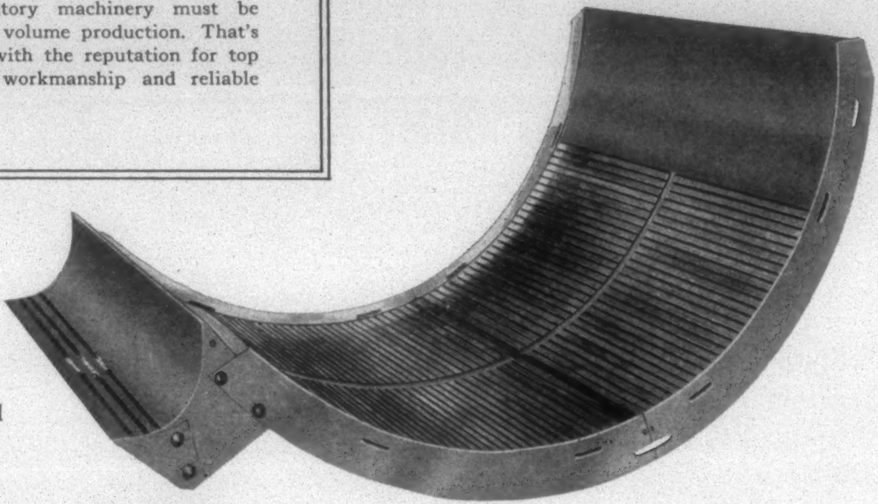
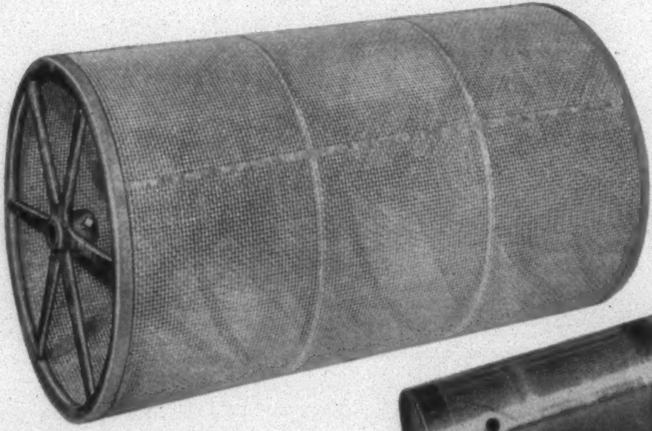
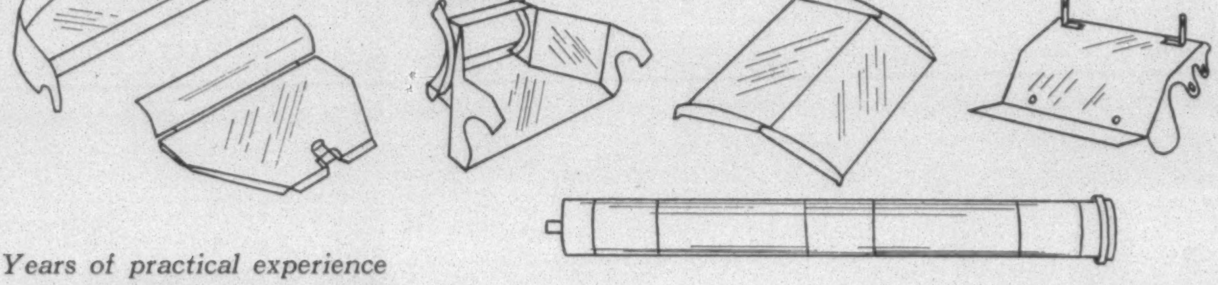


Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.

New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.



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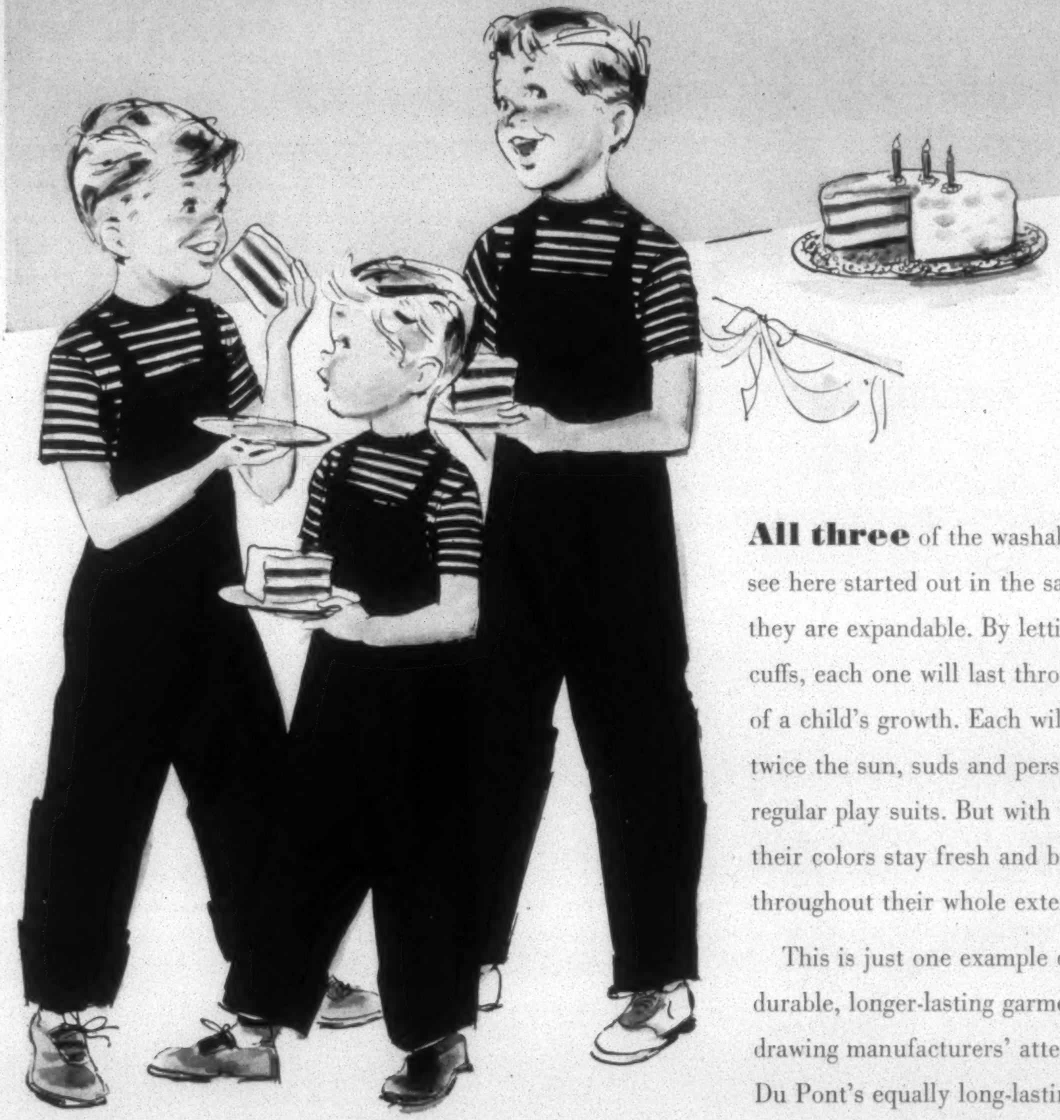

All three of the washable play suits you see here started out in the same size, but they are expandable. By letting out tucks and cuffs, each one will last through two years of a child's growth. Each will get more than twice the sun, suds and perspiration of regular play suits. But with Du Pont vat dyes, their colors stay fresh and bright throughout their whole extended life.

This is just one example of the more durable, longer-lasting garments that are drawing manufacturers' attention to Du Pont's equally long-lasting vat dyes. These dyes include Du Pont PONSOL* and LEUCOSOL* (anthraquinone-type dyes) and SULFANTHRENE* (indigoid and related dyes). Our technical staff will be glad to work with you in your choice and application of these uniform, deep-penetrating vat colors. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyes and Chemicals Division, Wilmington 98, Del.

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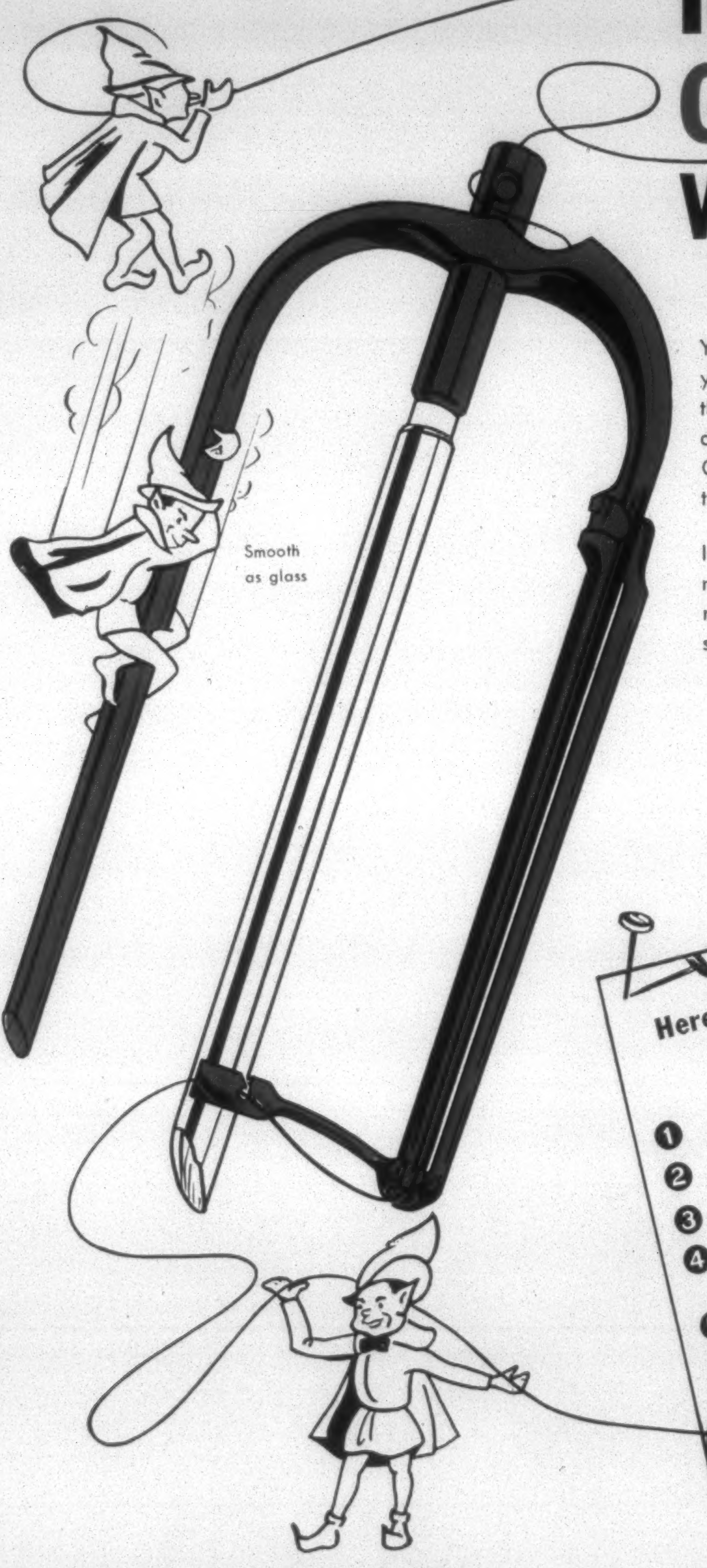

Your troubles from choked hollow legs are over when you use Ideal Goldflyers. Fibres can't hang up on their beautiful smooth-as-glass finish. Flyer legs can't choke up to cause slubs or roving doublings. Ideal's Goldflyer finish is baked on and is guaranteed never to flake off or wear to a rough surface.

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textile bulletin

VOL. 79 *FEBRUARY 1953* *NO. 2*

Life Among English Textile Workers

By WILLIAM HAYS SIMPSON

Part One – Historical Background

With this issue Dr. Simpson begins a series of articles which promises to present a valuable comparison between the lot of the English textile worker and those in this country. A reading of the entire series by an American textile employee will give him an idea of how his British counterpart fares in a "welfare state."

The author is presently a member of the political science department at Duke University, Durham, N. C.; he received his A.B. degree from Tusculum College at Greeneville, Tenn., and his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from Duke. He is the author of *The Small Loan Problem of the Carolinas, Life in Mill Communities, Southern Textile Communities,* and *Workmen's Compensation in South Carolina.*

COTTON was used for clothing very early in Egypt and the East and was grown and manufactured in Moorish Spain from the Tenth Century.[1] England, however, was among the last of the countries of Europe to introduce cotton manufacture, it being known earlier in Italy, the Low Countries, Prussia, Turkey, Bavaria and Saxony. But the late start was no great handicap to England, for that country enjoyed certain advantages not common to other European nations—water power, fuel and iron.[2]

For many years before the introduction of cotton manufacture in England linen and woolen industries were carried on in hundreds of homes throughout the country. Manchester had become known as a growing woolen center early in the 14th Century. This industry experienced a great change, however, with the introduction of many Flemish and Dutch workers, and cotton manufacturing assumed a place beside wool as a means of livelihood in many English homes by the end of the 16th Century.

By 1600 weaving was established in Lancashire where the "putting out" system, common in other European countries, was generally used. The employers owned the raw materials and paid the spinners or weavers for working it up. The workers furnished their own tools and worked in their homes. After completing their work they packed the finished goods on horses and delivered their products to the employers in Manchester or to some other designated places. There were some families who were their own employers and took their manufactured goods to market places to be sold and returned home with supplies of raw materials. Bleaching, dyeing and finishing were usually done by another group of small employers but some family units bleached their own cloth by spreading it over their farms.

As cotton manufacturing increased in England there was a strong impetus to invention which enabled that country to establish leadership in manufactures over all other nations. The greatest need in the cotton industry about the middle of the 18th Century was a method for spinning more yarn, for weavers found it most difficult to find enough yarn to keep them busy during the day.

The series of English inventions included the spinning machine of Lewis Paul and John Wyatt and led to the establishment of cotton factories in 1741-42 at Birmingham and Northampton. The latter, with access to water power, was the larger establishment, having 250 spindles and employing 50 workers.[3] These establishments failed, but James Hargreaves' invention of the spinning jenny, which enabled a worker to run a number of spindles instead of only one, greatly increased the production of the home spinner.

Arkwright's invention of the spinning frame in 1769 caused a revolution in cotton spinning. This invention introduced water frame mechanical rollers which replaced the grip of laborers' hands in pulling out and twisting the cotton in thread form.

Hargreave's spinning jenny created a larger supply of filling yarn and Arkwright's spinning frame produced cotton warp. It remained for Crompton to complete the series by his invention of the "mule" or "mule jenny" in 1779. It combined the principles of Hargreave's spinning jenny and Arkwright's water frame and could produce yarn both suitable for warp and filling. Crompton's first machine had about 20 to 30 spindles and was run by hand but later improvements increased the number of spindles to 100 or more. With the introduction of water power in 1790 one man could operate about 400 spindles, and improvements made during the next few years made possible the operation of nearly a thousand spindles by a single worker. The first successful self-acting mule was invented by Richard

At 5:30 the Lancashire mills empty their hundreds of workers, some still wearing their clogs. These employees of Nelson's Mill in Burnley live close to their work.

Roberts in 1825. These inventions, of course, stimulated the growth of spinning mills which at first were run by water power but later were operated by steam.

The power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright in 1785 was not at first successful. Improvements were made, however, and by 1813 there were 2,400 looms in operation in England. A much improved loom placed on the market in 1822, being both compact and strong, was a commercial success. The significance of this invention may be noted in the rapid increase from 12,150 looms in use in England in 1820 to 45,500 in 1829 and to 85,000 in 1833.[4] By 1850 there were about 250,000 looms in operation and weaving had become a factory trade. Hand looms which numbered about 240,000 in 1835 had virtually disappeared.

Because of the need for water power the early mills were widely scattered but as steam became a source of power town mills became more common. During the first decades of the 19th Century Manchester was the most important center for both weaving and spinning. However, by 1840 the separation of spinning and weaving began and the two gradually located in different parts of the area. Today, while some mills both spin and weave, Lancashire is the outstanding example of horizontal specialization. Generally speaking, the different processes are not only carried on in different buildings and under separate management but in most cases in separate towns. The spinning industry is now mainly carried on in the area extending from Stockport round by Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bolton, Wigan and Leigh. The weaving zone includes Colne, Nelson, Preston, Blackburn, Chorley, Accrington and Burnley.

Other processes in the manufacture of cotton goods including bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing are in many instances carried on by separate individual manufacturers although they are grouped in combines. Their location is determined mainly by suitable supplies of water and coal. Today Manchester, Bury, Whitfield, Bolton, and Radcliffe are important bleaching and dyeing centers.

By the end of the first decade of the 19th Century about 5,000,000 spindles were in operation in the United Kingdom, of which over ten per cent were mule spindles and Crompton's invention. Of the remainder, there were about 300,000 spindles of the Arkwright principle and approximately 156,000 of the Hargreave's "jenny" type in operation.

Progress in the manufacturing of cotton during the early part of last century may be noted in the number of bales of cotton consumed by British mills as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Quantity of Cotton Consumed in Selected Years by the Mills of Great Britain[5]

Years	Cotton Consumed by British Mills	
	In thousands of Bales	Average weight of Bales
1822	545	267
1823	560	275
1824	605	273
1825	600	278
1826	511	294
1827	675	297
1828	732	297
1829	745	294
1830	832	298
1835	954	333
1840	1,251	367
1845	1,574	385
1850	1,514	388
1855	2,101	399
1860	2,523	429
1862	1,185	381
1865	2,035	355
1870	2,797	386
1875	3,105	396

By 1880 the cotton industry was fully developed and the number of spindles and looms then in operation in Britain was larger than in 1952. The development of the cotton industry in Great Britain is illustrated in Table II.

Table II. Approximate Number of Spindles and Looms in Operation in Great Britain in Selected Years[6]

Years	Number of Spindles	Number of Looms
1882	38,410,067	485,642
1885	41,298,110	546,048
1890	41,417,379	606,585
1895	43,186,657	627,585
1900	42,640,201	648,820
1905	45,972,951	652,166
1910	57,731,829	741,197
1915	59,904,873	808,145
1917	60,973,381	807,543
1920	60,079,394	798,083
1925	59,902,954	788,197
1927	60,465,082	767,524
1930	57,711,635	703,878
1935	47,058,206	516,370
1937	43,078,253	471,258
1940	38,073,868	441,065
1945	36,904,001	437,806
1947	36,194,002	428,987
1950	34,413,333	389,179
1951	33,911,879	382,750
1952	33,298,575	375,057

A review of the figures in Tables I and II will show that the growth of the cotton industry was not constant. The early period was marked by demonstrations of workers who burned some factories and destroyed many looms. Later, the industry suffered from the "cotton famine" (1861-65) brought on by the blockade of the Southern ports during the American Civil War. Some cotton was purchased from other countries during this period but the number of bales consumed by the mills was reduced about 50 per cent. Depressions have left their marks on Lancashire and during the past 20 years there has been a great reduction in the number of spindles and looms in operation.

During World War II when more laborers were needed for essential war work as well as additional space for war purposes, many cotton mills were closed and the operatives transferred to other industries. At the end of the war many of these laborers did not return to the cotton mills. The management thus was not only faced with the difficulty of recruiting and training new personnel but also of assembling and cleaning the textile machinery which had accumulated rust during the years of the war. In 1951 various cotton mills in Lancashire were still understaffed but much of the machinery had been cleaned and put into use again and quantities of modern equipment had been purchased in the United States and other foreign countries.

The Cotton Mill

During the early period of the development of the industry, cotton mills were located at various places in the United Kingdom. Later Lancashire became the real home for cotton manufacturing and as the number of spindles increased so did the population. The area had much to offer with water power, lime-free water, coal and port facilities at Liverpool. With the building of canals, transportation facilities were improved and finally with the completion of the famous ship canal, Manchester became a port of prominence.

Except for a few mills scattered here and there in the United Kingdom, the cotton textile industry today is almost entirely located in Lancashire—an area too cool to be considered hot in Summer and too warm to be uncomfortably cold in Winter, but it is a place where gray skies can change to blue skies or vice versa in a split second. Because of the humidity in the area many persons thought that Lancashire would always be the textile center of the world. Obviously these ideas were formulated before artificial humidification of the mills occurred.

Generally speaking, the cotton mills of Lancashire are small but they may be a part of a large combine. The number of employees per unit, of course, varies but commonly averages about 300 to 400 persons. Some mills employ less than 100 operatives, a few over 1,000. The buildings are constructed of bricks with slate or tile roofs and are usually four to six stories high. Very few have corner stones dated more recently than 1920 and some are over a hundred years old. The arrangement of the machines is of course limited by the dimensions of the rooms and thus some difficulties have been experienced by certain employers in the placing of new machinery to assure efficient work.

The ground floor in many mills is paved with concrete; others have wooden, while still others have flagstone floors which are well worn and uneven. Stairs to the upper stories are usually located at the ends of the buildings. They are wooden as are the floors in all the upper stories. Generally speaking, the wooden floors are in such good condition that in some departments operatives go barefooted. By choice other operatives wear clogs, which are wooden shoes with metal tips, and they can be easily heard in their movements around the mill and over the cobblestones in the mill's yard.

Well-equipped toilets and washrooms are available for the use of men and women employees and where uniforms are used these quarters are larger and more elaborate in their furnishings.

Smoking is not allowed in the mills and no employee interviewed otherwise used tobacco. Their principal requirement during the work period is tea and this may usually be purchased from tea wagons which go through the mills every morning and afternoon. The cost varies in the different mills from nothing to two English pennies a cup.

Some operatives pack their lunches daily and eat them in their work rooms or in the canteen. These employees may brew their own tea or purchase it in the canteen. Workers living near the mill usually go home for their meals while others depend upon the canteen for the noon repast.

All mill canteens which the writer visited were decorated tastefully, the food cooked well in a modern equipped kitchen and it was quickly and satisfactorily served to the operatives. Several selections were available and the prices reasonable, amounting to a shilling or a shilling and a half for a meat, vegetable, bread, cup of tea, and dessert.

In some mills special music was furnished once a week at noon in the canteens. Occasionally employees danced during this period but usually they simply ate, rested and exchanged stories. Group singing was enjoyed from time to time.

In a number of mills the management ate at various tables with the employees; in others they dined as a group at special tables, while in still others they lunched in private dining rooms. While the first custom seems most democratic and helpful to better employee-employer relations, the use of private dining rooms affords opportunities for the management to discuss operational problems of the mill in relatively quiet surroundings. In all mills the food came from the same kitchen regardless of where or to whom it was served at the same cost to all diners.

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[1] Wood, L. S. and Wilmore, A., *The Romance of the Cotton Industry in England*, p. 26.

[2] Baines, Edward, *History of Cotton Manufacture in England*, pp. 84-85.

[3] Usher, A. P., *An Introduction to Industrial History of England*, p. 294.

[4] *Ibid.*, p. 302.

[5] See *Sen. Reports*, 3rd Sess., 53rd Cong., 1894-95, pp. 157-158.

[6] *Directory* (1882-1925), *The Lancashire Textile Industry*, 1952, p. 133. Also see *Textile Institute and Annual Cotton Year Book* and estimates by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners.

New Orleans Gets 1954 A.C.M.I. Parley

The 1954 annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute will be held at the Jung Hotel in New Orleans, April 22, 23 and 24, according to an announcement by H. K. Hallett, first vice-president of the organization.

Mr. Hallett, who will be president of the institute next year if precedent is followed, had been authorized by the A.C.M.I. board of directors to select the time and place for the 1954 meeting. Announcement had previously been made that the 1953 annual meeting would be held at the Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla., March 26-28.

The Jung Hotel, Mr. Hallett pointed out, is now the South's largest, with 1,200 air-conditioned rooms. It has recently been remodeled, and now has sufficient space to accommodate all the active and associate members of the institute.

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DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 37 – A Study of Rings

THE seemingly simple spinning ring constitutes one of the most puzzling parts of the modern spinning frame. The rules of spinning behavior, when considering speed of travelers, diameter of ring, and weight and shape of traveler, are not consistent from one mill to the next. It is very difficult to predict what any one mill will be able to obtain in maximum production, in that local conditions play such an important part in determining traveler speed when used with a certain ring diameter and certain yarn count.

The factors that must be considered in choosing a ring are (1) diameter of ring; (2) traveler to be used; (3) traveler speed; (4) type of ring. The ultimate objective, in most mills, is to obtain the maximum production per spindle consistent with good quality. In most cases, good quality must not be confused with maximum quality, for often an increase in quality may be gained by reducing traveler speed. In such cases the increase in quality is directly paid for by decrease in production. Therefore, general practice is to attempt to maintain production at the highest level without dropping yarn quality below the standard necessary for the end-product of the particular mill. In every case, ultimate traveler speed and ring size is a compromise between these directly opposing factors.

Ring size and traveler weight must be balanced to yarn count, not so much because of the yarn weight as because of the strength of the particular yarn. Traveler weight must be balanced to yarn weight but the speed of the spindle and diameter of the ring must be co-ordinated to give a traveler speed which will not be so high that the tension on the yarn will cause end breakage. It can be seen from this that the actual determining speed of the traveler, and therefore production that will be gained, is directly dependent upon yarn strength.

Yarn strength is strongly influenced by the speed at which it is spun. If speed is too high, whipping and vibration of the balloon will tend to weaken the strand, particularly if the strand is being thrown against separator blades. Further, the traveler will react differently at different speeds and if the speed becomes too high will become unbalanced and will start rocking back and forth across the web of the ring. When this erratic motion of the traveler develops, then twist will become uneven and will create weak yarn. Uneven twist is a great weakening factor as the twist tends to run into the thin places in the yarn. This tends to overtwist the smaller amount of fibers at the thin places and to partly rupture them, while the greater mass of fibers in the thick spots are not twisted sufficiently to gain the interfiber friction and cohesion required to keep the strand from pulling apart. Twist is never completely even in any yarn, for the perfect yarn is still to be spun from any fiber, but the point here is that use of higher speeds will tend to aggravate an existing condition and will result in producing a weaker yarn. In many cases it will be found that higher production will be gained by reducing spindle and traveler speed so that the number of ends down will be reduced.

This brings up an even more intangible factor, when attempting to predict suitable combinations of ring size and traveler speed for a given count of yarn, and this is the inherent strength of the yarn. The strength will vary from mill to mill for the same count, and will also vary from period to period in the same mill. This strength is dependent upon so many more or less obvious influences that any attempt to predict the ultimate strength with any accuracy is almost impossible. Naturally, the strength will fall within certain limits which are easily defined and maintained for a given count. The problem here is not to stay within certain normal limits but to attempt to set standards that are so narrowly defined that traveler speeds may be predicted at close to maximum speeds but without exceeding safe limits.

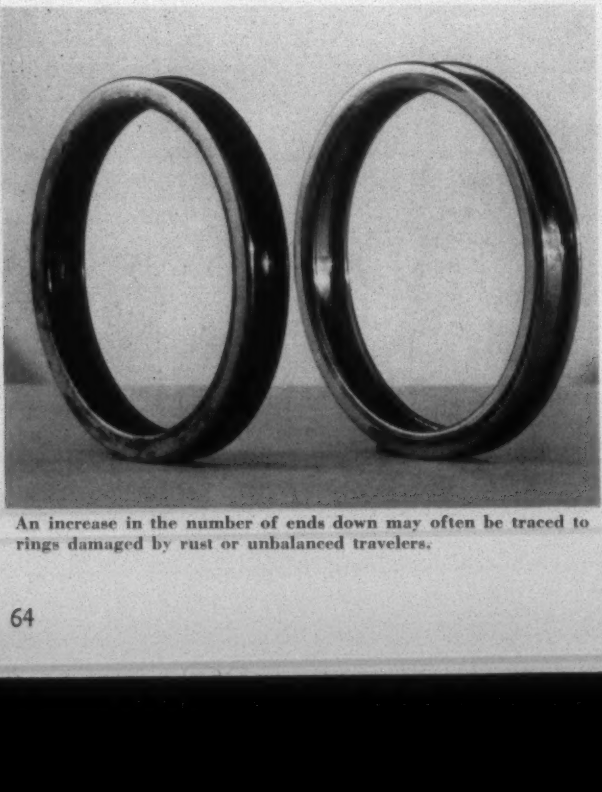
Yarn strength is based upon unevenness of the strand, length of the fibers, amount of twist, and preparation before spinning. Yarn preparation is important because it lays the basis for the final evenness of yarn, determines the amount of fiber breakage, and determines the rearrangement of the fibers in the strand at the moment prior to drafting and twisting in the spinning operation. If two mills are spinning the same count the one which is using a longer staple, handling it more gently to prevent fiber breakage, and using a fiber or mix of fibers which is inherently stronger, will be able to take advantage of higher spindle and traveler speed. On the other hand, a mill which attempts to use a low grade of cotton and must subject the stock to a number of harsh beating actions to remove the greater amount of trash will not be able to maintain higher speeds. Also, when a mill attempts to economize by using low grade stock for a given count, it will generally attempt to "limit spin" or to utilize the shortest staple and lowest grade mix possible and still spin the desired count. If the stock is brittle, or if the mill is not kept at the proper atmospheric conditions, the tendency toward fiber rupture will be greater and the ultimate spindle and traveler speeds will have to be lowered.

Preparation of the roving creeled into the spinning frame will also determine yarn strength in that the arrangement of the fibers in the strand will be a direct result of their pre-spinning manipulation. Evenness is the objective of preparation and is obtained by the use of adequate drawing processes and controlled draft roving. Doubling to average out evenness variation, and sufficient high draft to draw out the fibers to a highly parallel state, will leave the fibers arranged so that the spinning draft will produce an even strand with a minimum amount of variation. In this way the twist will be more constant and the difference in the amount of twist from a thin place to a thick place will be less, for the difference in mass from thick to thin will be reduced.

Ring Quality

Another factor of critical importance in determining traveler speed and ring size is the ring itself. By this is meant the physical condition of the ring, as represented by the amount of wear which a used ring shows as a result of the care and attention which has been given to it during its previous operation. Most rings today are made from high quality steel, using precision machine tools and heat treating equipment. The best ring may be ruined within a very short time if it is abused in the mill. This brings to mind a letter which a ring manufacturer was displaying in his office recently. The letter was from a seemingly disgruntled customer, complaining about the ring wear which was beginning to cause trouble in his spinning room. The letter went on to state that the mill felt it only fair that the rings should be replaced either free of charge or at cost, because of this excessive wear. The "excessive wear" had taken place in only 22 years of steady operation, a good part of that on a three and two shift basis! Perhaps the letter had been written with tongue in cheek. Certainly it shows the excellent performance which is expected and generally received from rings when properly cared for.

The quality of a ring cannot be determined by sight; that is, no man can pick up a new ring and say whether or not it is a good or bad ring. There are three features which must be considered in defining a good ring: (1) finish; (2) concentricity of the circle; and (3) depth and grain structure of the case hardening. The finish is the only feature which can be even vaguely judged by the naked eye and this is a deceptive test as the brilliance of the finish is apt to be mistaken for a sign of a fine finish. Actually, the sections of the ring which come into contact with the traveler are the critical areas, and these are soon worn from a brilliant finish to a dull polish. The bright polish is desirable in a new ring because there is less friction and resistance to the traveler during the breaking-in period. The critical fineness of the finish is determined before the hardening of the ring and implies that there will not be any defined tool marks or roughness of the surface produced during the machining operations. This fineness is particularly important around the inner and outer circumference of the web.



An increase in the number of ends down may often be traced to rings damaged by rust or unbalanced travelers.

The problem in manufacturing rings is that the final product must be extremely hard in order to resist wear, and must be held within close tolerances in dimensions. A hard steel cannot be machined and for this reason a low carbon or soft steel must be used, and then changed structurally to a high carbon steel afterwards in order to gain the wearability of a hard steel. The case hardening process is simple in principle but must be closely controlled to yield optimum quality rings that have a good case or hardened surface and that have not become distorted or warped because of the heat. The process basically is that of heating the ring to a temperature of about 1,700° F. and then quenching it, or cooling it rapidly, in a bath of either oil or water. All temperatures must be exactly controlled to obtain the type of case that has been found most desirable for a ring.

The third requisite for a good ring, assuming that all dimensions are correct, is the concentricity of the circle. The ring will be perfectly concentric when machined but may become distorted when heated and then quenched. No corrective measures are possible and the only course open to the manufacturer is to control the carburizing process carefully to hold distortion to a minimum and to inspect and reject any rings which are outside of set tolerances.

Rings are shipped to the mill in wooden boxes, with the rings coated with a rust preventative and wrapped in oiled paper. The method of packing is designed to prevent the entrance of moisture and to protect the finish of the rings until ready for use. It is advisable to keep the rings in their unopened boxes until ready for use in the spinning room, to guarantee the prevention of rusting or tarnishing. A few days before the rings are to be installed the boxes should be brought into the spinning room and placed around the room so that the air may circulate around them to bring the rings to room temperature gradually. The reason for this is that the rings are manufactured and packed in a warm room which contains a certain amount of moisture and, if they are removed suddenly in a cold atmosphere, the moisture will condense and collect on the polished surfaces. On the other hand, if the rings are unpacked in a comparatively cold supply room and then brought into a spinning room, there will be a similar condensation.

Rings should be inserted in the ring holders without being wiped dry. The rust preventative used in packing the rings is a stainless spindle oil which cannot harm the underside of the ring. There may be some slight discoloration apparent when the ring is turned, but as most mills polish rings when turning them, this discoloration will not be serious. At worst it is preferred to the rusting which may occur if the ring is installed dry in the holder. If there is too much oil on the ring it may be wiped to remove the surplus, but only clean waste or rags should be used to avoid depositing any grit or abrasive dirt on the surfaces. The main thing to avoid is wiping the rings dry and then placing them in the holder, as perspiration from the hand

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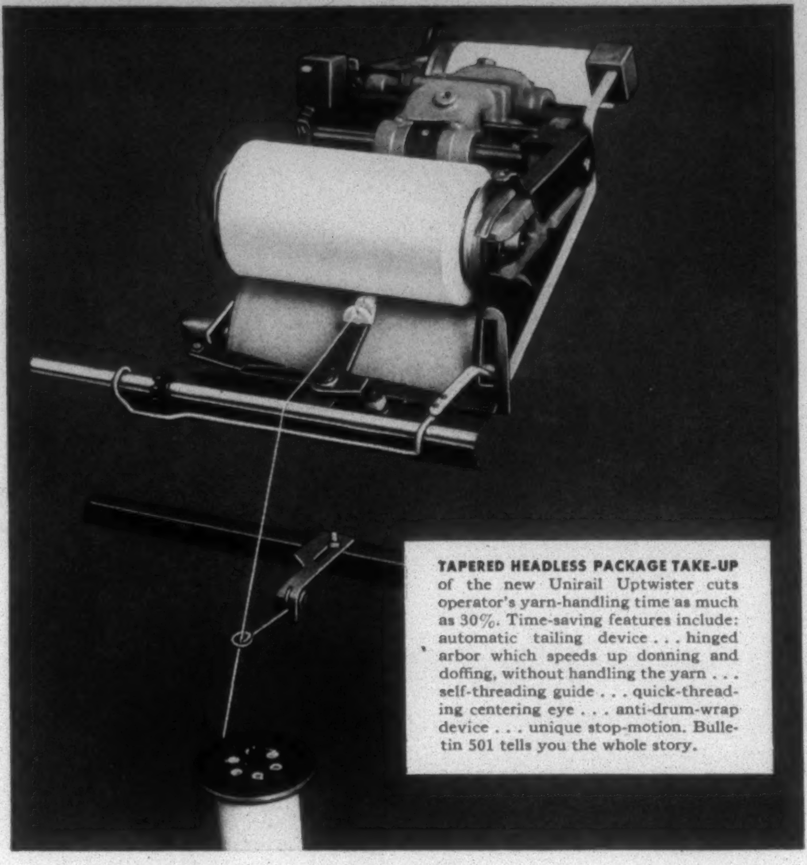

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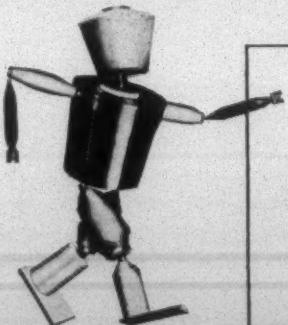

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Winding and Twisting Machinery for Natural and Synthetic Yarns of the operator will cause pitting and rusting of the lower flange. This type of damage is difficult to remove by polishing and significantly reduces the life of the ring, as so much metal must be polished away.

The critical period in the life of the ring lies in its first six months of operation. Rings which are properly broken in will give many years of satisfactory performance. Too often the mill ignores all advice and recommendations and starts up new rings at full production speeds under full traveler loads. All too often the effects of this practice are not apparent for some months, or longer, and then the troubles which begin to crop up are blamed either on the poor quality of the ring or else on the type and make of traveler used.

Breaking in Rings

There are too many variables and changing of conditions to permit setting up definite rules which may be applied to the breaking-in of all rings under all conditions. However, a safe and practical procedure that may be followed is to reduce the spindle speed about 75 to 80 per cent of the standard and to run the frames at this lowered speed for the first 140 to 180 hours. The travelers should be changed every six hours during the first week of operation. During the second week the travelers should be changed once a day, and after that the regular routine of traveler change may be resumed. Each time that the traveler is changed during this first important period all traces of microscopic steel particles created by wear and deposited on the ring should be removed by wiping with a soft clean cloth. The speed may be gradually raised so that it will again be up to standard at the end of the first 180 hours.

A fact which is conceded by every ring manufacturer is that, regardless of the care and trouble taken in polishing rings, the final working polish must be obtained by traveler action under actual spinning conditions. During the final polishing process at the factory the ring is polished, using extremely fine abrasives which still leave extremely fine lines on the surface. Under microscopic examination the lines appear as sharp-toothed serrations, which must be smoothed down by the traveler before high speeds can safely be reached. The traveler is able to burnish the ring to a smoother finish than any other agent known at this time. In particular, the traveler is able to remove the sharp edges of the serrations during the first few weeks of operation. During this period the lower speeds and frequent traveler changes are required because the sharp edges are cutting and ruining travelers in comparatively short lengths of time. After this time the ring is capable of being used at normal speeds, but the final polishing to a perfect finish will continue for a much longer period. The exact length of time required for this final smoothing or burnishing cannot be predicted as it is so greatly governed by the mill conditions such as spindle and traveler speeds, traveler weight and shape, yarn tensions and count.

The third precaution in breaking in rings is to select the correct traveler which will burnish the ring without starting to wear or damage the bearing surface along the radius of the flange. The most favored procedure is to start up with a light traveler and gradually work up to the heavier traveler normally used. Some mills which are concerned with attain-

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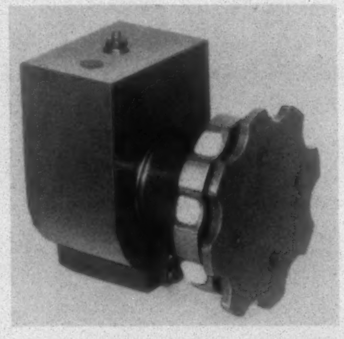

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ing the utmost in ring life and service start breaking in the ring with a traveler that is about five numbers lighter than standard. The traveler is changed one number every two days, and at the same time the spindle speed is also increased a certain amount. Using this method, the correct traveler weight and standard spindle speed are arrived at at approximately the end of the first two weeks. The travelers used during the breaking-in period should have a square point with a broad cross-section so that a larger traveler horn surface will be brought to bear on the ring. This will speed the burnishing action and helps to keep the traveler in a fixed path. Later, when the ring has been fairly well broken in, the narrow wire cross-section traveler or round-point traveler may be used if desired. The same circle-style traveler should be used.

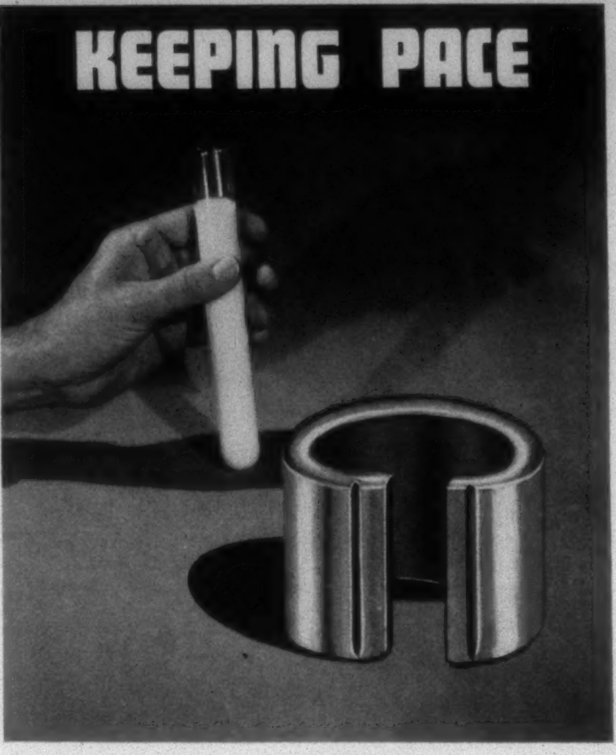
Except for the use of lighter travelers initially, the same weight, type and circle of traveler should be strictly maintained during the first part of the breaking-in period. Any change in any of these factors will cause the new traveler to contact a new bearing surface on the ring, requiring the making of a new track. The purpose of using a broad cross-sectional traveler is to make a wide track as soon as possible so that the final burnishing will be completed with the perfectly burnished track being wide enough to accommodate the various bearing surfaces introduced by small changes in travelers.

Ring Size

An important aspect of any ring discussion, in fact, the most important when it concerns purchasing new rings or new frames, is the selection of a specific ring size for a given count of yarn. Ring size is tied in very closely with traveler speeds, or spindle speeds, and what is actually the limiting factor in going to large size rings is the strain imposed upon the yarn as the speed increases.

Every ring selection is a compromise between a small ring diameter and high spindle speeds as compared to a large ring diameter and lower spindle speeds. In order to complicate the subject further, spindle speed must be judged and compromised in accordance with the twist in the yarn and the permissible front roll speed. A lower spindle speed, which must be used with a large ring, may require reducing the front roll speed of the drafting system; this will automatically reduce the production per spindle. Front roll speed is very definitely limited insofar as top speeds are concerned, which sometimes precludes the use of a very small ring which would allow a high spindle speed, due to the fact that the front roll could not deliver fast enough to prevent excess twisting of the yarn. It may be stated with a fair degree of accuracy that the ring size will always be a compromise between the three separate and opposing factors of roll speed, spindle speed and traveler speed.

It should be pointed out that the ring size is extremely instrumental in determining the over-all efficiency of the spinning room. The major incentive to continue attempting to utilize larger ring sizes, for a given count, lies in the fact that the spinning efficiency and the winding efficiency continue to improve as the diameter of the ring increases. The reason for this is that the larger ring permits building a larger bobbin holding more yarn and therefore there are fewer doffs. Naturally, as the doffing cycle is lengthened, the frame is stopped less often and the efficiency increases. With less frames to doff per shift the doffer can handle



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more frames; and as the spinner has fewer frames to start up after doffing she can take care of more frames. The same premise holds true in winding, as there will be fewer breaks and knotting and the winder tender can therefore handle more spindle.

As a rough example of this principle a comparison has been worked out between spinning a 20s yarn on both a two-inch ring and a 2⅜-inch ring. While the exact spindle speeds used may not be applicable in all cases, the principle will hold true. It must be pointed out that spindle speeds are dependent upon yarn strength, and this includes twist as well as count. A higher spindle speed may reasonably be expected for the same count of yarn when the twist per inch is increased. When using a two-inch ring the spindle speed which would be used would be 9,500 r.p.m., giving a traveler speed of 4,974 feet per minute. With the use of the 2⅜-inch ring a spindle speed of 9,000 r.p.m. would be used, giving a traveler speed of 5,596.

The production at 100 per cent efficiency using the two-inch ring and a 9,500 spindle speed would be .044 pounds per hour, while the 100 per cent production for the larger ring with the lower spindle speed would be .042 pounds per hour. However, the efficiency for the two cases will not be the same. Probably the efficiency for the higher spindle speed will not exceed 85 per cent while the efficiency for the lower spindle speed of 9,000 will be around 92 per cent. Using these efficiency figures the production per spindle will be .0386 pounds per hour for the spindle running at 9,000 r.p.m. and a 2⅜-inch ring, while the spindle turning at 9,500 r.p.m. will produce only .0377 pounds per hour, using the two-inch ring.

In addition to this advantage the 2½-inch ring with an eight-inch traverse will hold 5.8 ounces of yarn, while the two-inch ring at the same traverse will hold only 3.8 ounces of yarn, an increase of almost 50 per cent, which is reflected in lengthened doffing cycles and increased efficiency in winding.

Ring size is not so important in filling where the quills are taken directly to the loom, as the size of the bobbin must be fitted to the shuttle. However, where rewound filling is used, and for all warp yarn, the ring size is not limited in this respect and may be as large as possible. A table has been drawn up and is shown below listing ring sizes that may be safely recommended for a given yarn count and twist multiplier. These figures may be considered conservative by some mills as they reflect the conditions which are found in a majority of mills, and not in the few outstanding installations which make every effort to maintain their spinning frames in perfect shape at all times.

TWIST MULTIPLIERS WARP

Yarn No.	3.50	3.75	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.75
4s	2½"	2½"	2½"	3"	3½"	3½"
8s	2¼"	2¼"	2¼"	2½"	3"	3"
12s	2¼"	2¼"	2¼"	2¼"	2½"	2½"
16s	2"	2"	2"	2"	2¼"	2¼"
20s	1⅞"	1⅞"	1⅞"	1⅞"	2"	2"
24s	1⅞"	1⅞"	1⅞"	1⅞"	2"	2"
30s	1¾"	1¾"	1¾"	1¾"	1¾"	1¾"
40s	1⅝"	1⅝"	1⅝"	1⅝"	1⅝"	1⅝"
50s	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1⅝"	1⅝"
60s	1½"	1½"	1½"	1½"	1⅝"	1⅝"

Gwaltney Installations Described In Bulletin

Information concerning installation and operation of the first Saco-Lowell Gwaltney spinning frames is contained in a recent issue of the *Saco-Lowell Bulletin*. The company publication states, in part: "Since April several large installations of the SG-1 frames have been shipped. Of these, some are now being erected; other units are partially completed, and several have been running long enough to emerge from the breaking-in period so that they are now operating under production conditions.

"The first unit which was put into operation was at the York Division of Bates Mfg. Co. in Saco, Maine. At the present time, this particular job is well organized and operating to the complete satisfaction of all levels of the Bates management.

"From the Ninety-Six, S. C., plant of Greenwood Mills we have received an order for 100 SG-1 frames. Of these 50 have now been placed in operation. Most of these frames have already been through the breaking-in period and have been brought up to the standard operating conditions with regard to supervision, operating speeds, and maintenance. Here again the management has expressed its complete satisfaction with the results of this operation, not only from the standpoint of production and cost, but is especially pleased at the superior quality of the yarn.

"One of the most impressive installations is in Alice Mfg. Co. at Easley, S. C. The first unit installed at Alice was 45 frames. These frames have been in production long enough to demonstrate their performance capabilities. An analysis of the results was sufficiently impressive for the company to place an order for an additional group of 50 frames for shipment in the near future. The fabrics made at Alice have always been noted for their unusually high quality. The management at Alice expects to do even better with the yarns from their Gwaltney frames.

"One of the most interesting installations is that of 20 frames at A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Mill No. 1, in Gastonia, N. C. This particular installation started off very nicely and went through the breaking-in period with flying colors. Smyre yarn has always been noted for its outstanding quality. We were, therefore, very well pleased when the management told us that when the production from their SG-1 frame was put on the inspection drum alongside of exactly similar counts made on the regular frames they had no trouble whatsoever in detecting the superior appearance of the SG-1 product.

"At the Orr Mill in Anderson, S. C., we are now erecting a unit of 21 frames. Those frames which have been running have come up to every expectation of the management."

S. C. Mfrs. To Meet At Sea Island, Ga.

The Cloister at Sea Island, Ga., will be the scene May 28-30 for the annual convention of the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association. John K. Cauthen, executive vice-president, states that an attendance of 225 manufacturers and their wives is expected. Charles A. Gibson, president of Calhoun Mills, Calhoun Falls, S. C., is president of the association and Marshall C. Stone, treasurer of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., is vice-president.

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Georgia Supervisors Discuss Weave Room Operations

THE broad subject of weaving—with specific discussions pertaining to the moving of looms, endless check straps, temple rolls for synthetic yarns, tying-in machines, shearing machine operations and operator training—made up the second part of last Fall's meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia. The weaving discussion, led by J. A. Fife, superintendent of Scottdale (Ga.) Mills, was preceded by a session on slashing (which was reported in the January issue of this magazine).

Moving Looms

The first topic dealt with moving looms and the mill executives were asked to give the best methods for moving looms between floors or from one level to another, and on the same floor level.

In the latter case, reported Mill D, it raises the loom with jacks, places it on four-by-six skids, places the loom and skids on a special dolly furnished by the loom manufacturer and rolls it to the desired position. This mill follows the same procedure in moving looms between floors or from one level to another except that it uses an elevator or a permanent ramp.

Mill I reported this method of moving looms between floors or from one level to another: Two chain hoists are used to swing looms off the floor about a foot and a half. Then a specially built wagon is rolled under the looms. Looms are then let down on the wagon and are pinned in place with eight pins. The same method is used to unload the looms, the mill said. When moving looms on the same floor level, Mill L-1 said it uses loom dollies with hooks, removing nothing but the warp and harness from the loom.

Mill O uses an elevator and a ramp, with block and tackle on the ramp, when looms are moved from one level to another or between floors. On the same floor level, the mill uses a pair of trucks made from six-inch channel iron 47 inches long and fastened with a piece of hardwood in the channel to prevent the loom from slipping. The truck has ball bearings on three axles with four-inch wheels, and the wheels in center are half an inch lower than the front and back wheels, where the truck rocks in turning. The mill jacks the looms up and puts a truck under the front and back girts.

Whether moving looms on the same floor level or from one floor to another, Mill R said, it uses two four-by-four timbers the length of the loom, bolting the looms to the timbers, then raising one end and putting dollies about middle way of the loom, one under each timber. Then the looms are moved by hand.

On the topic of harness frames, the mill executives were asked what they considered to be the approximate operating life of harness frames, giving frame and fabric specifications and experience with use of rust preventatives, as well as the per cent relative humidity of their weave rooms.

Mill E gave frame operating life as about eight years, reporting it uses 46-inch single bar frame with Duplex heddles, two studs per bar, operating three shifts. Fabric is sheeting weave, 69 x 48, 23s warp, 27s filling. No rust preventative is used, the mill reported, and relative humidity is 82 per cent.

Mill F also estimated harness frame life at eight years, and said replaceability of parts makes it possible—without abuse—to use the frames almost indefinitely. Mill L listed the "life span" at ten years, listed its frames as quarter-inch by 30 inches, two lockhooks top and bottom. Fabric given was 44 pick, 60 ends per inch. The mill reported no experience with rust preventatives.

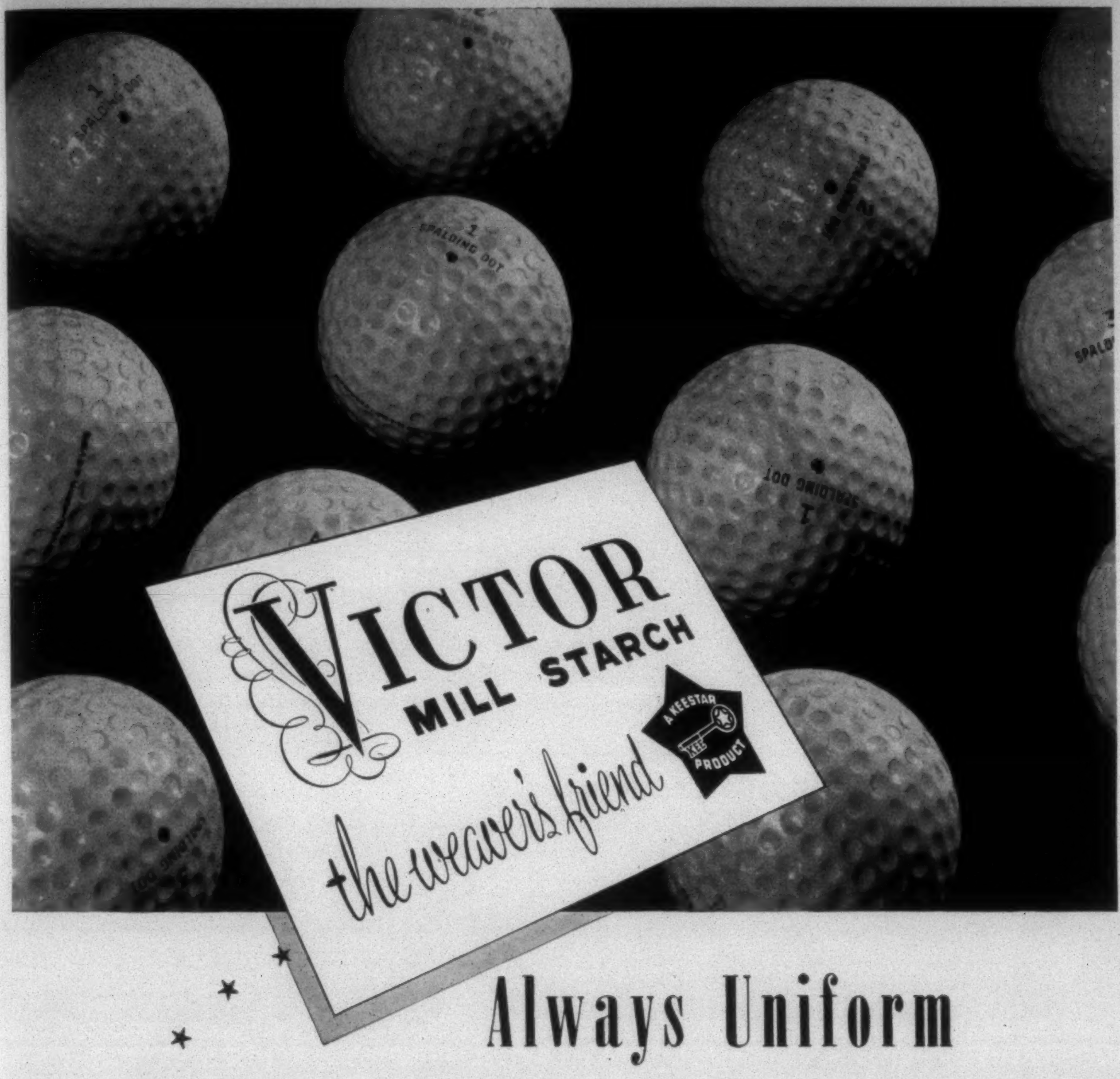
Mill N said it has some harness frames that have been in use for 15 years or more, the frames being 45 to 86 inches in length. Fabric specifications include yarns from 2.70/1s to 28s warp yarn, pick range is from 20 picks per inch to 176, warp ends 20 to 96 per inch. Like Mills E and F, L has had no rust preventative experience. Relative humidity was given as 85 per cent.

Mill U reported it gets only 18 months of life from harness frames, running three shifts. It uses wooden harness ribs with steel end pieces and two steel heddle ribs. The mill said its lock hooks are spaced about a foot apart, and that the loom width controls the length of harness. Depth of harness was given as 18¼ inches over-all, with heddle being 12¾ inches over-all. Fabrics are numbered ducks, flat ducks and chafers, with an average weight per yard of 16 ounces. Again, no experience with rust prevention. Relative humidity of Mill U's weave room: 85 per cent.

Endless Check Straps

The mill executives were next asked to discuss their experiences with endless check straps, and to give comparison with regular straight check straps, giving the type and material of the endless strap, and comparing the merits of the straps and the effect on pickers, picker sticks, shuttles and general running of the loom.

Mill E reported experimenting with endless check straps,



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and said it has about 320 looms equipped with endless straps, part of them multiple rubber and part single leather. But the mill's report said it has no comparative figures as to the life of check straps, pickers, and picker sticks. The mill said it believes its check strap cost will be reduced.

Mill O reported running two looms with endless straps about 18 months, using almost all makes. But very little more running time was obtained than with the use of conventional straps, and more bunters and pickers were used, in addition to requiring more attention from the fixer.

Mill U said it is testing three types of endless check straps at present, the glued leather endless, loop-type leather and sectional rubberized straps. Best service has been obtained from the loop-type leather strap, and it was described as easier to apply. Picker, picker stick and shuttle life is lengthened, and the general running of the loom improved by the use of the endless check straps.

Temple Rolls for Synthetics

Only two answers were supplied on the question dealing with temple rolls for synthetics and asking what experience had been obtained with synthetic or rubber temple rolls on rayon or nylon fabrics, giving type of rolls and fabric construction. Mill F said that on heavy rayon yarn fabrics, a rubber temple roll will not hold a fabric. The mill said experience indicates that the wooden roll with short steel points is better. Mill N said its experience is limited here, with synthetic or rubber temple rolls, because the mill was never able to get them to hold.

Tying-in Machines

The next topic was tying-in machines. The discussion was of important points followed to insure properly tied warps using the Barber-Colman portable machine, with particular emphasis on a minimum of crossed ends and doubles, including yarn counts and warp sley.

Mill C said it gets a lease from the drop wire and pulls it back after making sure all ends are in the pattern. On each warp slashed, the mill has a strip of gummed paper about a yard from the end put on at the slasher in order to keep warp straight for tying in. The mill said it is very careful in seeing that warps are brushed out straight and that not less than three hands are taken for brushing on 40-inch warp, and eight hands on 100-inch warp. A No. 2543 Atlanta Brush Co. brush is used for the purpose. Best selectors found are 3½ for 30s to 35s yarn, 4½ for 20s to 30s, No. 6 for 12s to 20s and No. 10 for 6s to 12s yarn.

Mill F said it gets an end-to-end lease on the pattern in the loom before starting to tie the ends, then obtains a flat lease on a new warp as nearly as possible. In the event of a stripe warp, the report said, the operator must check each color as he comes to it.

Mill L reported that it makes sure the warp is straight when the comb is put in, doesn't brush the yarn too much so that size won't be knocked off and the yarn will roll and untwist, brushes yarn from drop wires outward, has yarn laying straight on the machine, doesn't overload the machine, keeps as straight a pull as possible and regulates the stretch according to the yarn number and humidity.

In preparing the pattern to tie, said Mill U, the weaver checks to see that all ends are in place, the warp hands straighten the crossed ends, two lease sticks are placed in the warp, comb is placed in front lease sticks and tied down, lease stick and comb are pulled back to the drag roll. In preparing new warp, the mill said, it lays the new warp, pulls sheet of yarn over one drag roll tightly until the ends are aligned, puts the comb through the sheet of yarn and ties it down before securing the comb in wooden frame, and leaves about 36 inches of warp yarn from the comb. In tying-in, the mill said, it brushes out "hand" of ends from warps and secures in the machine, brushes out hands of ends from pattern and secures temporarily, brings small lease rods from lease down through the ends, clamps these ends to carriage or top bracket of the machine, makes sure the tension is placed on both sets of ends, starts tying, keeping close check on knotter to prevent doubles, separates knots from leased sheets and tightens, proceeds on others hands until the warp is tied.

Next was a three-part question dealing with quality control. It asked for experience on vibrating whip rolls, methods of preventing jerked-in filling on the multiple box end of 2 x 1 or 4 x 1 box looms and a discussion on take-up roll or sand roll coverings.

Mill F said it has found that a vibrating whip roll relieves the tension on the warp threads on the beat up, and this is most important on goods with a heavy sley or goods which must be sized heavily. As for preventing jerked-in filling, the mill suggested moving the selvage of the cloth as far as possible from the magazine end of the loom while using adjustable beam heads, and using separating wires between filling by working them from the dobby head or from the box. On take-up roll or sand roll coverings, the mill said the tin fillet on such rolls is applied by loom fixers at the loom, and that in addition to the tin fillet, it uses emery cloth and rubber covering. It is applied at the loom by the fixer and the fabric woven is usually a soft fabric that won't stand the tin.

Mill N said it has two types of vibrating whip rolls on its looms, one with the amount of vibration adjusted by compression or depression of the vibrator spring by moving the collar on the vibrator rod. The second type is the oscillating whip roll, operated from a cam on the crankshaft, giving positive vibrating action. The mill said one type provides about as good a fabric as the other. Mill N reported a very limited experience on 2 x 1 and 4 x 1 looms where prevention of jerked-in filling is concerned, but knows that it's necessary to keep the picking motion set and timed properly and to keep good grooves and bristles in the shuttle. This mill gave no answer in the discussion on take-up roll and sand roll covering.

Mill T said it has used vibrating whip rolls for 15 years or more, and can't say how they compare with the conventional whip roll. The mill said, however, that it thinks there are quite a few advantages in using vibrating rolls on its type weaves—towels and ticking. The mill thinks the vibrating roll gives a better let off and that this insures a smoother and better face on cloth. As for preventing jerked-in fillings on 2 x 1 and 4 x 1 box looms, Mill T suggested having the pick motion set and timed properly, keeping good groove and bristle in the shuttle, having meter cam correctly set to check shuttle in box end to prevent binder from being too tight, and wrapping mouth piece with flannel or slasher cloth to hold filling while other shuttles are

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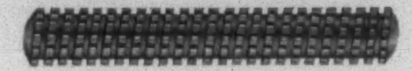

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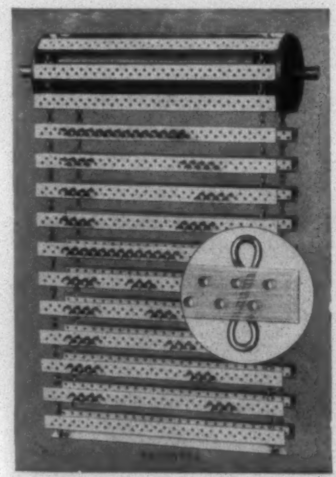

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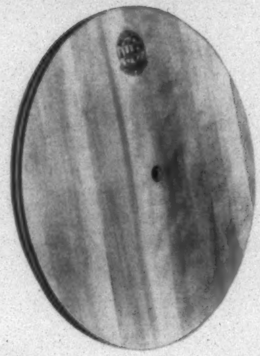

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not running. On take-up roll and sand roll coverings, Mill T reported experiencing no damage to fabrics or any undue failure of metallized rolls. The tin fillet previously used by the mill, it said, was applied to the roll on the loom by the loom fixer, but wasn't as good as the metallized roll. Good success was reported on terry looms with a synthetic rubber covering glued on the take-up roll.

The waste control topic, discussed next, asked for methods in controlling and reducing waste, handling and disposition of dirty and oily filling, and recovery of yarn on broken quills. Mill C said rags are examined in the cloth room daily and a record is kept of the number cut out in the cloth room. Before the cloth is taken off the loom, the style and loom number are marked on ends for identification. Rags used are issued by requisition. As for dirty and oily quills, they're taken up at the end of each shift, recorded, and run off on an Abbott winder and twisted up for sewing thread for baling, etc. The mill straightens broken quills, and the good filling on ring end is either woven up or wound for baling thread, depending on its condition.

Mill D reported it cuts off warp knots and tie-in knots within a half-inch of the knots. Dirty and oily filling is put on top of the looms by the weavers, battery hands and sweepers, and is collected each shift by the loom fixer. Oily filling is replaced with regular filling after the knots are pulled through and the ends are drawn in. The mill said filling is wound off to be sold where possible. Otherwise it is cut off.

Mill W reported that it doesn't permit anyone to use cloth for any purpose, but allows new warps to run only 12 inches before all ends are in proper place. As for disposition of dirty and oily filling, the mill said it tries to run in a fabric that will be bleached, and some of the filling is rewound on cones or sold. Broken quill yarn is recovered by the mill by pulling the yarn off until it is straight, then having the remainder to rewind.

Question No. 19, divided into two parts, dealt with maintenance. It asked what precautions are taken to prevent the rusting of dobby heads in cases where the looms are operating from harness cams with the dobbies still in place, and the life span in loom hours of a transmitter gear on Diehl drive (giving specifications and supporting data).

Mill N said no special precaution is taken to prevent rusting of the dobby heads, although they are blown off when looms are changed over from heads to cams. The mill said it doesn't remove the dobby heads from the looms when they are not in use, blows the heads off daily but doesn't cover them with cloth, and doesn't coat the heads with any rust preventative. Mill N gave no information on the loom hour life of the Diehl drive transmitter gear.

Mill Q, which reported using 186 looms that still have dobby heads, said they're not in use, but were oiled when stopped and no signs of rusting has been noticed. Mill S said it has taken no precaution to prevent rusting of the heads, either, but that they are both covered with cloth and coated with rust preventative.

On the transmitter gear life on the Diehl drive, Mill C gave the average life last year as 17,218 hours, on X-2 model looms, 50 inches in width, speed of 163 p.p.m. Fabric used was type 128, 140 and 180 sheeting. On the point of how often gears should be turned off the pick, Mill C said it checks the gears every three months, and any that need turning are turned by an overhauler. Looms with Diehl drives, it has been found, are much cheaper to maintain, Mill C reported.

Shearing Machines

Next on the discussion list was the topic of shearing machine operation. The executives were asked to tell how they start a roll without wrinkles or without pulling the cloth in width, how they avoid slack selvage trouble and what cleaning and maintenance schedules they maintain.

Mill D said its cleaning schedule consists of blowing off the outside and inside once per shift, and oiling machines and chains daily—plus greasing them once every three weeks. Mill E said its cloth is plated after being sheared. Slack selvage trouble is avoided because the mill has a slack selvage eliminator on the shearer. Cleaning consists of blowing the machines off twice every 24 hours.

Mill F said it holds proper tension with the aid of an air guide and Mount Hope slack selvage eliminator. Shearing machines are cleaned every eight hours and overhauled every 12 months, the mill reported.

Mill U said its brushers and shearers are in one unit, and the cloth goes through the brushers first, giving enough tension to keep from wrinkling but not enough to pull the fabric. Fabrics are run with enough tension, it was reported, since they're heavy and thus there isn't too much trouble cutting the cloth. Machines are cleaned daily with air, and the leathers and blades are oiled weekly.

Training and Supervision

The final question taken under discussion dealt with operator training and supervision. As the first part of it, mill executives were asked about methods of selecting and training loom fixers.

Every Fall and Winter, reported Mill C, the mill holds vocational school classes under the state vocational education program, and the outstanding men in such classes are selected to train as loom fixers. The idea, the mill reported, is that if a man doesn't show enough interest to attend the classes and try to do well in them, he's not interested enough to make a good loom fixer.

Mill E's fixers are selected from those men who have completed the mill's loom fixing course. The learners are taught by the second hands, and the second hands select the most promising to become fixer learners. Further training comes from putting the learners with the best fixers.

Mill I reported it tries to select men who are mechanically minded, are good weavers, can boast a good attendance record, and are co-operative and congenial. In training the fixers, Mill I starts them overhauling so that they may learn the fundamental principles of the loom. After that, two or three men are put on sections with an instructor, who works with them for from six to eight weeks.

Several of the other mills reporting emphasized that fixer learners were selected according to their mechanical ability, initiative, experience and personality. All reported they gave proper instruction periods to the most outstanding prospects.

As the final part to the question on operator training and supervision, the executives were asked whether gauges are practical for loom fixers' use in making loom settings, whether a practical setting for harness cams can be given for putting the best face on plain weave fabrics, and whether it is better to have one man responsible for Stafford thread cutting maintenance for all the looms in a room instead of placing this responsibility on each fixer for his section.

As to whether gauges are practical for loom fixers' use in making loom settings, the answer was universally affirmative, with an occasional reservation. Mill H, for example, voted yes—if the gauges are correct for the model of loom, type of fabric and the loom fixer is properly trained in the use and limitations of the gauges.

In the matter of whether a practical setting for harness cams can be given, Mill D said the settings can be established for a particular style of fabric on a certain type loom. Mill E said the time on its harness cams are set for the best running conditions of the particular style, and that the desired pace is obtained from adjusting the sand roll or the whip roll. Mill H said it gets the best results by having the harness cams timed early, about three inches from the fell on E and X model looms, with the bottom shed as near the shuttle race as possible. Other mills gave a simple "yes" answer to this part of the question.

In the matter of having one man responsible for Stafford thread cutting maintenance, Mill F said it finds that loom fixers maintain the cutters much better than any special man. Mill H said its fixers are responsible for the maintenance, Mill L-1 that making the section man responsible for the thread cutters gives more satisfactory results from a performance angle. Mill N said each loom fixer should be entirely responsible for his section. Mill W also places this responsibility on the fixer.

Experiment With Eccentric Drive Gearing

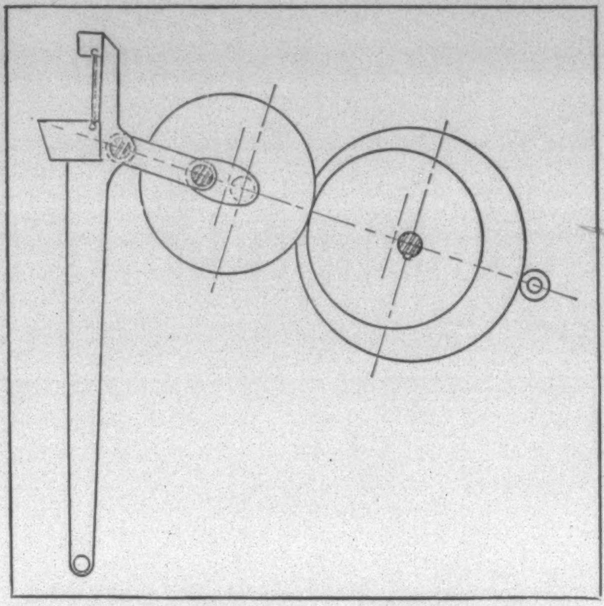
Experiments at Clemson (S. C.) College School of Textiles on the use of off-center gears for loom drives are described by Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the textile school, in the school publication, *Bobbin & Beaker*. According to Dr. Brown, the idea is to allot a greater part of the time of a crankshaft cycle to the movement from top center to bottom center than is allotted to movement from bottom center to top center.

"In a standard loom drive the eccentricity of the lay and the design of the cam permit a slightly greater time for picking than for beating," Dr. Brown states. "The Clemson design maintains these features and, in addition, the use of eccentric gears greatly increases the percentage of the cycle for picking.

"At Clemson the shafts of the crankshaft drive gears were moved just eight per cent off from center (about .4 in.), and this slight change allows 56 per cent of the cycle for picking and 44 per cent for beating-up. This relationship can be change much more by increasing the eccentricity of the gears.

"By giving a greater proportion of the time in a cycle to picking, the speed of the loom can be increased without the troubles usually encountered. For example, if a loom is now being run at 160 ppm, it can be speeded up to about 180 ppm, by the use of eccentric gears, without reducing the time allowed for picking. And it is this time allowed for the travel of the shuttle from box to box which largely determines the top operating speed of a loom.

"The eccentric gearing arrangement, as installed on a loom at Clemson, permits an increase of about 12 per cent in the speed of the loom without increasing the shuttle. Picking time is not reduced; it is the beating-up part of the cycle which has been speeded so as to allow an increase in loom speed. On the other hand, if these gears are used and the loom speed is kept the same, picking time is increased and the power required by the picker can be reduced proportionately.



Eccentric drive arrangement between motor pinion and lay crank.

"While no mill tests have been made, results of the experiments in the laboratory indicate that eccentric gears make possible an increasing power to the picker and without any increase in maintenance.

"There are still several points to be investigated. What effect will this type of drive have on the warp breakage? Will there be an increase or a decrease in loom vibration? These questions will be answered definitely only by mill testing, but indications are that results should be favorable.

"Clemson is making plans to market, through some commercial organization, a kit which would supply all the parts needed to change any cam loom to this type of drive. It would include the two eccentric gears, a jack shaft and bearings, an extension for the motor, and two pick cams. The new drive could be installed in a few hours."

Frederic W. Howe Elected By A.T.M.A.

At the annual meeting of the American Textile Machinery Association held Feb. 3 at the Sheraton Plaza Hotel in Boston, the following officers and directors of the association for the year were elected: Frederic W. Howe Jr., president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, was elected president of the A.T.M.A. succeeding J. Hugh Bolton. W. Frank Lowell of the Saco-Lowell Shops in Boston, Mass., was elected vice-president. James E. Hollis, sales department of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, was elected secretary. Samuel F. Rockwell of Davis & Furber Machine Co., No. Andover, Mass., was elected treasurer.

The directors at large were all re-elected to office and are: Thomas H. West, Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.; R. G. Ross, Barber-Colman Co., Framingham, Mass.; W. Frank Lowell, Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.; J. Ebert Butterworth, H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Bethayres, Pa. The division directors were also re-elected.

Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Promoting Level Dyeing Operations

By F. O. STONE

WEBSTER has always been a bit hazy on defining the various terms used in textile processing technology. For "leveling," the closest definitions applicable to textile wet processing would be "equalizing" of a process. To the older generations, dyeing was considered an art which was achieved by hard work, study and thorough application of known facts and trade secrets. Thus the dyers up until recent times worked out ways and means to obtain level dyed shades; these processes were largely the dyers or plant's own closely-held secret.

The present-day trend has been to investigate all means and methods to improve dyeing operations so as to obtain levelness without sacrificing: (1) speed of operations; (2) quality of finished dyed material; and (3) obtaining maximum color yield and fastness required for material under process.

This study of dyeing and wet processing really started with the discovery of the first synthetic coal tar dyes; though it really got underway to a major degree where the various types of sulfur, vats and naphthol dyes were discovered and complete ranges of dyes were produced. A review of the development of means and methods to improve levelness of dyeing could be grouped under several types of work:

(1) *Classes of dyestuffs*—vats, directs, naphthols, sulfurs, chrome, acid, metallized colors, etc.

(2) *Chemical processing agents*—chemicals required for processing operations and chemically-produced auxiliaries used in wet processing to improve the levelness of dyed shades.

(3) *Mechanical applications used to promote leveling of dyed shades on all types of yarns, staple fibers, woven and knitted fabrics, etc.* Changes in mechanical methods used for dyeing operations lay dormant to a large degree until the introduction and improving of pressure dyeing of yarns in packages and beams during the early 1920s. The introduction of pressure dyeing equipment for dyeing staple cotton and wool fibers occurred during that era and has remained largely unchanged until recent years. These mechanical improvements were followed by changes in padders and jigs, then the hooking up of the padder in range with drying and open-width washing equipment started the progress on present-day continuous dyeing equipment and this is still in progress.

(4) *Leveling of shades on synthetic fibers and fabrics.* This trouble started in the early 1920s when viscose rayon, Tubize, and Celanese (acetate) were introduced to the textile industry followed shortly by Bemberg (cupra-ammonium). Now the textile dyer and finishers are confronted with nylon, acrylic fibers (Dynel, Acrilan, Orlon and Cyanamid's new fiber) and Dacron (polyester). The older types acetate, viscose and nylon are being handled with standard-type open and pressure dyeing equipment whereas the newer types of fiber tend to require 'high' pressure (over 212° F.) dyeing equipment for the best results.

(5) *Leveling of shades on acrylic and polyester fibers and fabrics.* The acrylic and polyester fibers and fabrics are more difficult for the dyestuffs to penetrate and level satisfactorily than natural or other synthetic fibers. To dye these fibers with standard pressure (under 212° F.) dyeing equipment requires the use of various chemical agents which are classified as carriers in the dyeing industry. These carriers are solvents and chemicals which tend to swell the fibers and then carry the dissolved dyestuff within the fibers then by proper processing the dye particles are retained within the fiber.

The chemical agents are used by pretreating the synthetic fibers and fabrics, under precise chemical control. Then the required amount of selected dyestuff solutions are added to bath which combines chemically with fiber to give penetrated and leveled dyeings. The range of dyes suitable for this method of dyeing is limited and is still in the experimental stage for a complete range of shades with desired fastness. The direct dyeing acetate dyes possess the property of dyeing and leveling to a passable degree on these newer fibers, though their fastness is not satisfactory as a whole to meet the trade's requirements.

(6) *The use of resin carrying agents to give level dyed solid shades and prints.* This method of obtaining level dyed shades and prints is not a true dyeing procedure as all other methods listed, and it uses resinous aqueous emulsions to carry the dispersed pigment colors. To date this method is being used chiefly for printing of a wide range of natural and synthetic fibers and fabrics. To a limited degree these pigment colors in resinous emulsions are being applied by padders for light shades; medium and heavy shades are not feasible at present on cotton and rayons.

Direct dyestuffs are applied chiefly to the cellulosic fibers (cotton, viscose, Bemberg, linen), moderately to wool and in a limited degree to rayon and nylon. These dyes are substantive in nature and possess an affinity for cellulosic fibers and this action is accelerated through the use of electrolytes such as common salt (sodium chloride) and Glauber's salt (sodium sulfate).

A limited number of direct dyes are applicable to wool and silk through the use of common salt and Glauber's salt. These direct colors are useful in dyeing wool as they can be used in the same dyebath with chrome mordant dyes and give level dyed results.

There are many types of direct dyes and these possess different rates of exhaust dependent upon (1) temperature of dyeing operations, (2) amount of common salt or Glauber's salt present in dye bath, and (3) when applied by padder the speed of machine as well as temperature of dyestuff pad solution governs exhaust rate onto fabrics.

The exhaust rates must be properly governed to give satisfactory penetrated and level dyed shades on piece goods, yarns and staple fibers. Many of the direct dyes are made more soluble by additions of mild alkalies such as soda ash (sodium carbonate) to the water bath used for dissolving. The use of mild alkalies in direct dye bath was at one time used to keep level the dyed shades though such use required larger amount of dyes and increased use of salt to exhaust on the heavy shades.

Dyers tried to use soap solutions as dyeing assistants for direct dyes but this was considered dangerous as the addition of common salt precipitated the soap onto the cotton and made yarns, fiber and goods sticky.

The introduction of turkey red oils (sulfonated castor oil) proved to be of more uniform value for leveling as well as penetrating agents for dyeing direct dye on cotton material. The turkey red oils could be used fairly satisfactorily if the water supply was "soft" and salt was not used to an excessive degree for exhausting the dyes.

Many new chemical auxiliaries were developed that could be used in "hard" or "soft" water supply. The sulfonated fatty alcohols, alkalie aryl sulfonates, Igepons, sulfonated esters and non-ionic agents were found to aid in penetration as well as leveling the direct dyed shades.

Cone Again Heads Finishers Association

Sydney M. Cone Jr. was re-elected president of the National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics at the 39th annual meeting of the group held at the Hotel Statler, New York, Feb. 3. Mr. Cone is president of Cone Finishing Co. of Greensboro, N. C. Arthur G. Poor, Standard Bleachery & Printing Co., Carlton Hill, N. J., chairman of the executive committee, was also re-elected. The other officers re-elected by the group were Walter Howell, Bradford Dyeing Association, Westerly, R. I., and H. M. Burke of Dutchess Bleachery, Lockwood-Dutchess Inc., Wappinger Falls, N. Y., who continue to serve as vice-presidents, with Joseph E. Hoesl, association secretary, as treasurer.

In his annual report to the membership Mr. Cone stated: "We realize the effects of the transition to a very definite buyer's market have increased our problems. Some of our friends have gone out of business, some have changed ownership, others have changed in other ways. There has been a considerable relocation in 1952, and some of us have found the cross-currents stronger than in many years. Special technical problems multiplied. Price problems are always difficult in the kind of markets we have experienced. Fortunately, volume has been reasonably good, and is expected to continue reasonably good, provided there is no material change in the volume required for the military program.

"Special technical problems will continue to multiply and these add seriously to our costs. They require expensive research staffs and experimental runs, and increase the number of short runs and the variety of processing which run up our costs very quickly. In short, I think we are going to keep pretty busy, but we are going to find it increasingly difficult to make reasonable profits."

In referring to depreciation rates on finishing machinery, Mr. Cone said, "It would be of special significance to finishers if the government were to come up with a more realistic depreciation tax policy."

A revision of the association's color classification system will soon be completed and the results should greatly enhance the value of this function of the association, Mr. Hoesl's annual report as secretary stated. A thorough review of the color ranges in the system was made by a technical committee of finishers. On their recommendation the executive committee approved a project to revamp the system and supplement the color ranges with new vat dyes that have appeared on the market since the original system was set up.

The statistical reports on finishing operations and stocks compiled by the association were completely overhauled during the past year, the report stated. New charts on production and stocks were added to the reports. A program to expand the industry sample of finishing plants now reporting their monthly data to the association is showing encouraging progress.

In commenting on the work of the association, Mr. Cone praised the staff and its counsel, M. C. Steen, for efficient handling of association activities. He further stated: "We have had the finest co-operation from our members on the numerous working committees of the association. These members have given valuable time and advice on the Sanforized royalty problem, the color classification problem, other problems of operation and policy, and their work continues into the next year. Your president expresses the thanks of the membership, and his own deep appreciation, to these men for their generosity and assistance."

Three new members were elected to the executive committee to serve for one year: C. Scott Lewis, Fairforest Co., Spartanburg, S. C.; Royce Pharr, U. S. Finishing Co., Norwich, Conn.; and Chas. N. Robertson III, Robertson Bleachery and Dye Works, New Milford, Conn.

Incumbent members of the executive committee re-elected to serve one year: Robert Amory, Springs Mills Inc., New York City; J. M. Cole, Cold Spring Bleachery, Yardley, Pa.; E. R. Farrell, Mansfield (Mass.) Bleachery; W. O. Forssell, Slatersville Finishing Co., Walpole, Mass.; A. O. Joslin, Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co.; Lawrence Marx Jr., Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co.; Julian Robertson, North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C.; J. A. Simmons, Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works, West Point, Ga.; and John Ward, Bellman Brook Bleachery, Fairview, N. J.

Members re-elected to serve for a three-year term expiring January 1956 were: William Berry, Riegel Textile Corp., New York City; William Broadfoot, Aspinook Corp., Jewett City, Conn.; Arthur Poor, Standard Bleachery & Printing Co., Carlton Hill, N. J.

Publication Cites Textile Designer

"Careers in Textile Design" is the theme for a recent issue of *Career Briefs*, educational service publication published by Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. The article outlines qualifications necessary for a career in textile designing and gives a description of the methods of work as a designer. The publication states, in part: "Textile design is at present an excellent field for the qualified artist, and gives promise of even greater opportunities in the near future, as plastics and synthetic fibers become more and more important."

Service Department Functions Outlined By Alabama Operating Executives

By HARWELL HOWARD

FOUR phases of technical operations in the service departments of the textile industry were discussed on the Alabama Polytechnic Institute campus in Auburn on Nov. 22 by members of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives. The discussion program, consisting of questions from the chair and answers from the floor, was presided over by Henry Lanier, general superintendent of Cowikee Mills, Eufaula, and general chairman of the A.T.O.E.

The chairman of the discussion period embracing the first two phases of service departmental technical operations —on mechanical and electrical problems— was Calvin Warren, Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City. Grady Webb of the West Point Mfg. Co., Langdale, was moderator for the discussions on maintenance and supply. The first general question polled the executives on their opinions as to whether screw fittings or weld fittings were the best for steam line construction.

Mill A cast a vote for welded fittings as being much superior to screw fittings. In connection with this question, this mill pointed out that a great deal of consideration should be given to the pressure involved and the permanency of the job. Mill B called screw fittings the best for steam lines two inches or smaller in size and weld fittings its choice for steam mains larger than two inches.

Mill C stated that welded joints were the best on any pipe of two and a half inches or larger, while screw fittings were preferred for pipes two inches or less in size. This mill recommended the use of screw fittings when inflammable materials were nearby. When there was a good welder at the mill, welded joints were more desirable if they were located where they could be cut out in the event a leak occurred, according to this mill. Mill D has found screwed fittings better for steam line construction since most of its fitting is done within the plant where welding is not practical. The use of welded fittings was considered the more practical method on outside construction.

Mill E said that screw fittings worked well on pipes less than 1½ inches in size and that welded fittings were best on pipes larger than that. Pipes of this larger size generally carry the higher pressures, it was pointed out. This does away with the rusted-out or corroded threads which make the pipes leak at the joints as a result of their having broken loose because of the contraction and expansion of the steam line. Pipes carrying a pressure of 250 pounds or more should have all joints welded regardless of the size of the pipe, in the opinion of this mill. Mill G stated a preference for steam lines "to be welded as far as possible with the exception of control valves and regulators, traps and strainers which will have to be where they can be removed. Mill H voted for the screw-type fitting on all steam lines less than two inches and the weld type on all that were larger than two inches.

Mill I expressed a preference for welded fittings for permanent installations where frequent changes are not likely such as "boiler steam headers, main steam supply lines to equipment using considerable quantities of steam, lines to feedwater heaters in boiler rooms, etc." For such installations less maintenance is required because of leakage at joints, blown gaskets, etc., with welded fittings than with screw fittings. But screw fittings were called more satisfactory for smaller installations where frequent changes were expected and where flexibility was vital. On the majority of small jobs the installation and changing with screw type fittings is much faster than is the case with welding, it was pointed out. Also, all sizes and types of screw fittings are comparatively easy to get. Mill J cast an unqualified vote for welded steam lines over threaded joints. "Within a period of two to three years condensate settling in the bottom pipes will eat the threads off the pipe in this area," this mill reported. It was pointed out that properly welded joints last a lot longer than that, thus effecting a great savings in the amount of maintenance necessary to replace threaded joints.

The second part of the first question in the mechanical discussion called for the expression of opinions as to the best type of equipment to use and the best method to follow in removing water from compressed air lines. Mill A's answer: "Starting with the compressor, after-coolers should be used with adequate drains either manually or automatic. Drains should be checked daily, both on the after-cooler and the receivers. In the mill air lines should be graviated as much as possible with adequate drip pockets and drains at all such pockets including any other low points." Mill B reported that it used an after-cooler "equipped with a large air trap." A large vertical tank receives the air and most of the vapor is condensed in this tank. The mill drains water from this tank daily. In all low places condensing tanks and blow-off valves are used.

Mill C gave this explanation: "On being compressed to a pressure of 90 pounds PSI, air reaches a temperature of

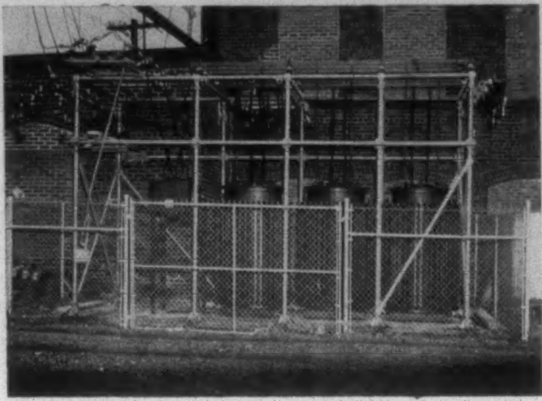


Photo showing Sub-Station structure furnished and installed by Southern Electric Service Company, Inc., Charlotte, North Carolina. This was designed for 2400 volts primary to 600 volts secondary for conversion to 4160 volts, 3 phase, Wye connection primary to 600 volts secondary.

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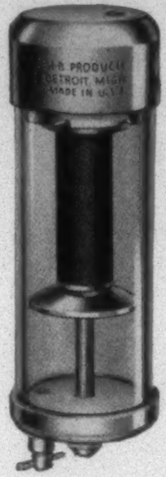

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This piece of equipment gives maximum protection to air-operated controls on Slashers and Humidifiers, also Blow-off of the Knotting Device on Barber-Colman Spoolers, also Abbott Winders and Blow-off hoses in Weaving and Spinning Rooms. It affords our "Amoskeag" Pneumatic ROLL PICKER, Model A. V. T. A., or similarly operated equipment, maximum protection.

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Fig. 304

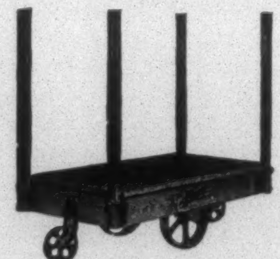

Fig. 11

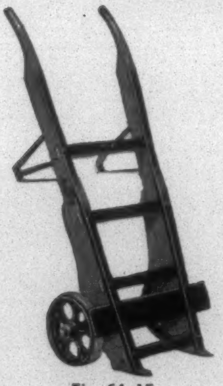

Fig. 64-15

DESIGN AND APPLICATION ENGINEERING

Fig. 53

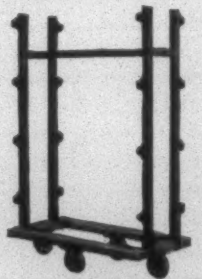

Fig. 310

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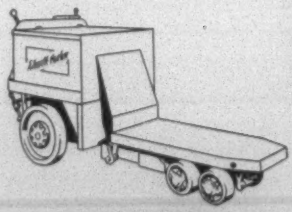

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300° F. and up, according to the temperature of intake air and the c.f.m. rating of the compressor. When compressed, and at high temperatures, air will hold moisture, thus when it is thrown directly into transmission lines, it becomes cooled and the moisture condenses in the lines. Also, oil from the compressors collects in the lines. This water and oil can cause great damage to valves and machines, in addition to the explosiveness of the heated oil. These dangers can be eliminated by the use of after-coolers which reduce the temperature of the hot compressed air to a point where almost all of the moisture and oil condenses and can be removed. To do this, bring the air into contact with pipes through which cooling water is being circulated, or put the air through pipes that are surrounded by flowing water. The water and oil should be drained from the tanks at least every four hours. There will not be enough water left in the transmission lines to freeze and the lines will have less expansion and contraction, since the air will be a more uniform temperature. Further drying of the air for special purposes such as paint spraying can be done by special separators. These can be of the self-draining type.

"The inter-cooler system may be used to control the moisture. In this system the air is compressed in one, two, three, or four stages. In each stage, the air is compressed up to a certain pressure and is cooled to as low a point as possible. . . . At the point of departure to the next higher stage of compression (or in case of a single stage machine where the air is channeled directly into the transmission lines or receiver) there is a valve to drain off the condensed moisture and oil. This is usually done automatically. Some of the moisture must be drained off from the receivers. Oil filters and traps should be put in the main transmission lines. The oil filters take out a great portion of the oil and the traps automatically eject the water that is formed in the lines as a result of more cooling. Air re-heaters may be used to eliminate moisture and to give more pressure."

Poro-stone filters best suit the needs of Mill D for removing water from compressed air lines. They are changed and cleaned every three months. They are situated at the air receivers, just before the air enters the main. Mill D reports that experiments are underway to test the effectiveness of the centrifix-type RH line purifier located at the point of application. Mill G has found that the use of the after-cooler with the moisture separator and traps and automatic trap on receiver is the most economical method of removing water.

Mill H uses an after-cooler, connected as near to the discharge outlet as possible, a separator tied to the line between the after-cooler and storage tanks, and traps tied into the separator. Getting air from the coolest possible place helps considerably in cutting down the amount of water in the air, Mill I pointed out. As the air gets cooler the weight of the water it will hold per cubic foot diminishes. Locating air receiver tanks in the coolest possible place helps remove water since a considerable amount of water will condense out of the the air in the tanks before it enters the plant.

This mill mentioned a specific drain system designed to automatically drain condensate from air receiver tanks. Several tanks can be operated from one control unit and it is effective in removing moisture that has condensed in the tanks," it was pointed out. "For removal of moisture that goes on out into the air lines some type of moisture separator should be installed at the end of each main supply line. Some of these separators use centrifugal force as a means of throwing moisture out of the air while others use porous stones to filter out moisture, dirt, etc. All separators have to be trapped to be effective and the traps must be frequently inspected and kept in working order. Sometimes operatives will remove the stones from porous stone filters rather than go to the trouble of cleaning them. This cuts down on the effectiveness of these separators, although most of them incorporate centrifugal force as the method of removing most of the water before the air goes through the filter. All vertical air supply lines should have a drip leg and trap at the base."

Mill J recommends using a trap at the receiving tank to keep water from the air lines. The part of the pipe running through a cold area is covered so that the outside of the pipe will not get colder than the air inside the pipe. It was suggested that all of the outlets from a main line should be on top of the main line instead of on the side or bottom so that just air—not a mixture of air and water—would go into the smaller lines. This mill recommends the use of the conventional after-cooler and separator before the air entered the receiver in removing water from compressed air lines. If this air is delivered to the receiver and air lines at about the same temperature as that of the room in which it is to be used, almost no trouble with moisture will be experienced. In cases where the air must be perfectly dry—when used in a delicate control instrument, for example—it must be carried through a filter of absorbent cotton or other absorbent material to remove the moisture.

Floor Seals

The second main topic in the mechanical session of the program dealt with the experiences the textile executives had had with putting on different makes of seals when repairing their floors.

At Mill A, the floors were sanded, guffed, and then primed with a penetrant and buffed again in spots where the floor was rough. Then the seal was applied. After a lapse of two weeks the floors were mopped and a second coat of seal was applied. Mill A started this schedule five years ago, it reported, and since then it has applied two coats of seal once a year. These applications are two weeks apart.

Mill B sealed its floors with a penetrating seal—its chief concern being the preservation of the flooring—not its appearance. At this mill each department overseer was required to have the nails set in his department, then a machine man with a helper followed with revo-tool, sanding and then sealing the floor. The mill's floor repair has been reduced 40 per cent. Where necessary, two men work five hours a day buffing and re-sealing the floors. The weave room floor is buffed every month and re-sealed every year, as a rule, although some places in the weave room must be re-sealed every six months. Floors in all the other departments are buffed every two months and re-sealed every year.

At Mill H a coat of floor seal is applied to all new flooring. All old flooring that appears to have moisture in it is sanded and sealed. The sealing schedule depends on the moisture content of the air surrounding the floor and also on the condition of the floor.

Mill I's schedule is to prepare floors for sealing and then sealing them in each section of the mill until the entire plant has been sealed. This procedure involved a lot of work and the services of six or eight men. Preparatory to sealing it was necessary to set all nails with their heads below the surface that was sanded off. Then came the original sanding, primer sealing, buffing and finish sealing. But after this had been done throughout the plant only two men were needed to keep the floors re-sealed, sanded off, and sealed in places where old machinery was removed and new machinery brought in.

Mill J sealed nearly all of the flooring in its carding, spinning, slashing, and cloth departments with a penetrating type of seal. This mill is still looking for a seal that would be satisfactory in the weaving room. Two men on this mill's first shift are responsible for keeping the floors sealed and buffed, oil mopped up around the machine heads, and the cuspidors changed and cleaned. (Cuspidors are kept in the rooms where the floors have been sealed).

Mill A said that its method had cut costs and that no repairs had been necessary since it had started its sealing program except where it had been necessary to move machines. Mill F said that its program of sealing floors every six months had not cut costs. Mill H found that sealing cut the cost of repairing the floors and pointed out that there were some spots in the plant "that haven't received any attention other than an occasional steel wool for cleaning only in seven years." The mill was unable to say how much costs had been cut because "there are too many factors to be taken into consideration."

Mill I was likewise unable to cite figures on how much had been saved in sealing the floors at its plant, but it did express the opinion that there had been a reduction in the cost of floor repairing. It pointed out that a floor which has been properly sealed wears better than one that hasn't been sealed and also that matter such as oils and water which would contribute to the decay or deterioration of the floors are kept out. Mill J did not estimate how much the cost of floor repairing was cut but it did disclose that it cost about two cents a square foot, for labor and material, to seal floors with a one coat application and 2½ cents a square foot for two coats.

In response to the third sub-question about sealing floors —"Does it pay for itself?"—Mill A said that it did and that it eliminated scrubbing. Mill D, which has started a floor maintenance program which it predicted would "more than pay for itself, since the floors will have protection at all times against wear and moisture."

Mill H said that a saving resulted when a penetrating floor seal was used. Mill I also reported a savings. The mill stated that "formerly we had a floor scrubbing gang of four or five men continuously scrubbing the floors in the mill by a wet process. This wet process with the strong alkalies used in the scrubbing compounds no doubt had a bad effect on the wood fibers. Labor cost has also been cut with the floor sealing method as we now have only two men on floor maintenance.

Mill A said that it had discovered that in rooms where higher humidity is required a seal which has a large proportion of Bakelite is needed. In other rooms, seals with less Bakelite are satisfactory. Mill I cited a Southeastern supply company as the source for its primer and finisher seals. "One of this company's primer seals is especially recommended for oil-soaked floors, of which we have quite a few around the mill," according to this mill's report. "Their seals have proven to be satisfactory in service and economical to use."

Mill C recommended dry mopping but said that it was a problem to get employees instructed in the proper cleaning procedure. Mill I has found that floors should be buffed down and sealed again about every six or seven months.

Electrical Discussion

Then, moving from the mechanical phase of the discussion to the electrical phase, mill representatives to the meeting were asked this question: "On motors over three horsepower, which is the most applicable disconnecting means and protection of motor and feeder circuits—the fused disconnect switch or the typical A.B.I. air circuit breaker?"

It seemed to Mill A that this would depend on the type application and on the amount of money that the mill wanted to invest. This mill stated a preference for the A.B.I. air circuit breaker even though it was the more expensive. Mill B said that this circuit breaker furnished more protection "and when you save a motor you save the cost of the switch." The combination magnetic starter was said to be the best on motors over five horsepower.

The experience at Mill D had involved the fused disconnect switch almost entirely. It had been found to be satisfactory in nearly every way. The fused disconnect switch, on motors of three horsepower and less, was considered the most practical at Mill E since it furnished better protection. "Motors of three horsepower and smaller with the smallest air breaker available offers too great a risk for protection, especially on 550 volts, as the smallest circuit breaker available is 15 amperes, these, at times having melted on short circuits. Generally speaking, the fused disconnect switch has proven far superior in our operations over the air circuit breaker."

Mill F is also partial to the air breaker "for line and circuit protection." Mill G said that it preferred combination magnetic switches with circuit breakers on motors of over three horsepower, while Mill H recommended a combination magnetic starter with disconnect for such motors.

The air breaker is "much more satisfactory to operate and maintain," according to Mill I. "It protects against single-phasing which sometimes occurs with fused switches when only one fuse blows after a fan or motor comes up to speed. Also there is a great deal of time saved with this type switch as it can be thrown in immediately after tripping unless there is sime serious fault on the line or in the connected load. Such a fault, of course, would prevent re-closing a fused switch, or would immediately blow another fuse. Frequently an electrician is called out to investigate trouble without knowing just what the trouble is until he gets there. With the fused type switch he frequently has to make a trip back to the supply room or shop for fuses before he can throw the switch back in. This means extra down time on machinery, etc."

Experience of mill men at Mill J has lead them to believe that more protection to feeder circuits is offered with the A.B.I. air circuit breaker than with a fused switch. It was pointed out that several times when there had been a short circuit in a motor "we have had the main feeder breaker to open at the same time that a 60 amp. fuse would open the circuit. (Main feeder breakers are 500 amp. type DA-50)." Mill J reported that probably neither the A.B.I.

breaker or the fuse necessarily guaranteed motor protection. "The over-load devices (thermal or otherwise) provided in the motor starter are for this purpose," it was stated.

Part two of this question about the fused disconnect switch and the typical A.B.I. air circuit breaker called for discussions of the cost involved in each type. Operations at Mill A had shown the original cost of A.B.I. air circuit breakers was more than that of the fused disconnect switch but that the upkeep would offset this. Mill F said that the cost was slightly higher on the A.B.I. breaker but called it more compact.

Mill I also termed the initial cost on the circuit breaker as greater than on the fused switch. But over a period of time the circuit breaker was believed to be "more reliable and economical to operate than the fused switch. And the cost of both maintenance and upkeep was said to be lower with the breaker.

Keeping Records

The second question in the electrical phase of the discussion was: "What is your system for keeping records on all motors and electrical equipment so as to provide a quick and accurate source of information?" Most of the mills used a card system of some sort. Mill A's card system gives all details about each of its motors so that full information is readily accessible. Mill B also has a card system for its motors. Listed information includes data as to when the motor was reworked and when bearings had been changed. Another card system, set up by months and weeks, shows when oiling should be done, when the air gaps should be checked, and when to "take insulation test and check switches." At Mill D the preparation of a record system is underway which will show the load, type of motors, switches, etc., for each department in the mill.

Mill E noted that years ago it kept records of motors and maintenance "when frames and other production machinery were grouped to one motor. Space also provided for tests on these motors to determine loads carried." But with the coming of the individual drive, the mill realized that this method was too costly since it took a lot of time to make a record of the reports resulting from each trouble call. Now the mill considers it a waste of time to keep records of its individual 2,000 motors and pieces of control equipment. Instead it maintains an over-all picture of its daily activities.

Mill H reported, "We have an index card on all motors in use as well as stock motors. These cards contain all the data taken from the name plate reading. Also, the cards contain the name of the machine they are located on or the stock room they are stored in. Thus, if we should lose a motor, we simply refer to the index file and locate a spare motor that can be used in its place. Then as soon as this motor is repaired, a new index card is made for it and the motor is placed in stock. Any repairs to a motor are recorded on the reverse side along with the name of the electrician doing the repairs."

At Mill I a card file listing the location, duty and name plate data for all the motors in the mill is maintained. "There is an individual card for each motor on which space is provided for a record of all repairs, burn-outs, etc., as well as test data on the motor such as amps. pulled, etc." The mill also keeps a card file on all repair parts, switches, etc., in use all over the mill.

Mill J does not maintain records on all of its motors and electrical equipment. But a spokesman speculated that it might be ideal to have an "overhauling" crew of electricians to check motors, transformers, starters, breakers, and main line fuses and then post to the file card for each motor after each check had been finished. It was pointed out that this procedure would require a bigger crew of electricians and might not pay off "since present-day motors and control can be self-protected and the trouble taken care of by a maintenance man as it occurs." *(To be concluded in next month's issue.)*

Proper Operator Judgment Cuts Cost Of Fork Truck Operations

By O. T. HINKLE JR., Vice-President, Mercury Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.

THE human element is one of the great factors in the cost of fork truck operations. Fork trucks—capable of moving and tiering great quantities of stock or product—are called upon, throughout industry, to perform quickly and economically.

Everything has been engineered into a fork truck with the exception of the skill and expertness of those people responsible for the fork truck's continued high-level productiveness. Thus, operator judgment becomes as important to a job as good truck design, material and workmanship. In some ways operator judgment is more important, because the lack of proper judgment can result in considerable property damage, severe injuries or even loss of life. It must be remembered that tons of material, possessing an enormous amount of kinetic energy are being handled whenever the fork truck is in operation. This force must always be carefully controlled if operating and maintenance costs are to be kept at a minimum.

The attainment of this objective can be aided by observing certain rules which, when tailored to your individual requirements, will guide the electric fork truck operator to more economical and safer material handling operations.

These general rules may be classified as: (a) proper use of equipment; (b) proper loading of equipment; (c) proper movement of loads; and (d) general safety precautions.

Proper Use of Equipment

The primary rule in proper use of equipment is to permit only qualified operators to drive the fork truck. Whenever the truck is left idle, the key should be removed from the cutout switch. This will render the truck inoperative and prevent unauthorized use.

Reverse gear should not be used as a substitute for brakes, because this action imposes severe strains upon the drive assembly. If the brakes are faulty, this condition should be reported to the maintenance department and the necessary repairs effected immediately.

Proper Loading of Equipment

It should be the truck operator's responsibility that each unit-load be securely piled before attempting to move the load. When this is ascertained, then the operator should drive the truck under the pallet as far as possible to avoid spilling the load. At the same time, the truck forks should be located centrally under the pallet, because off-center loads reduce the stability of the truck and also exert unnecessary strain on parts of the lifting mechanism.

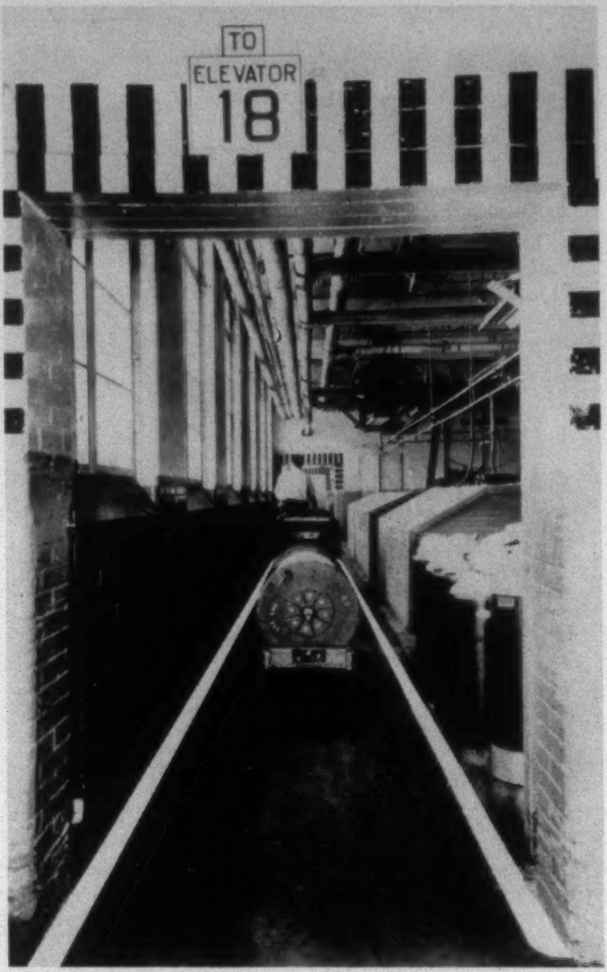
Equal in importance to the location of the load, is the amount of the load. The operator should be aware of the maximum safe-loading capacity of his unit and take care not to exceed this established safe limit. When carrying loads at or near this maximum limit, or when loads are being transported at high-lift on telescopic trucks, extreme care should be taken in maneuvering the fork truck. Only first or second speed should be used and the floor should be smooth and level.

When loading into highway trucks or trailers, be sure that the receiving unit brakes are set and wheels are blocked. If the springs are weak, the body should be supported with jacks or braces. Also, inspect all car, truck and trailer floors carefully before entering with a lift truck. The operator should be certain that the floors are strong enough to support the combined weight of the fork truck and the load.

Proper Movement of Loads

When starting to move the fork truck with a load, all speeds should be used. The controller handle should not be thrown into top speed immediately. When stopping, however, the controller should be quickly returned to neutral to avoid dangerous arcing. The truck should not be driven in an unsafe condition. Any mechanical or electrical deficiency should be reported to the proper authority immediately.

Care must be taken to prevent the loaded truck from passing over chips, oil, materials in process or other obstructions. Dirty floors should be reported to those responsible. Aisles should be marked with contrasting stripes and kept clear at all times. Care should be taken to prevent bumping into objects. This is especially so when backing or turning the loaded truck. During travel, any tracks encountered should be crossed on a diagonal and the operator should keep a firm grip on the steering control. At the same time, when approaching elevators, traveling near pits or down inclines, the truck speed should always be reduced.



Outlined travelways for in-plant trailer-trains and use of contrasting paint to emphasize overhead obstruction is advised.—*Photo courtesy Werner Textile Consultants.*

When approaching or passing noisy machines, extra operator care is called for to avoid distraction. The horn or warning signal with which the unit is equipped should be used only when required but the operator should be certain that his warning was sensed. The operator should travel with the load as close to the ground as possible to insure stability over rough roads and also while making turns. When carrying loads at high-lift on telescopic fork truck models, it is necessary to watch the overhead obstructions and be certain that sufficient clearance is available.

General Safety Precautions

Operator safety is most often dictated by common sense. Some of the more common violations are cited here to accentuate the seeming unimportance of conditions which may result in accidents. When the truck loading is such as to obstruct the operator's view, the truck should be operated in reverse. The operator should never attempt to drive a truck with wet or greasy hands. Also, no riders should ever be permitted on a unit. The operator should take care to keep all parts of his body inside the confines of the truck and at the same time, should never attempt to maneuver too close to pedestrians or other trucks.

Wonder if Alexander Graham Bell had any trouble beating his wife to the telephone to make the first call.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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PERSONAL NEWS

James A. Chapman Jr. plant manager of Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., recently was elected president of the Woodruff (S. C.) Rotary Club. He has been a member of the Rotary Club since 1947. Mr. Chapman also has been serving as general chairman of the South Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association and is a member of the board of directors of the Spartanburg County Red Cross.

Richard Boyden has joined the research staff at the Hingman Laboratories of Bryant Chemical Corp., North Quincy, Mass. Mr. Boyden recently completed four years with the Army Chemical Center in Maryland and prior to his Army duty was employed in the laboratories of Mt. Hope Finishing Co. in Dighton, Mass.

Frederic W. Howe Jr. has been elected president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works to succeed the late John F. Tinsley, who died Nov. 18, 1952. During the interim Rufus S. Frost, vice-president and treasurer, has been acting-president. Mr. Howe has occupied the position of vice-president and general sales manager of C. & K. for the past five years. His entire business life has been spent with the company, joining it in 1927 after graduation from Williams College and upon completion of a special course of instruction at Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute. Mr. Howe is well known in Southern textile circles, having served as Southern manager for C. & K. from 1935 to 1942 with headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

Stacy Boyd Carson and Roy E. Beauregard, both textile finishing experts with long experience, have joined Dan River Mills Inc., Danville, Va., in its finishing operations. Mr. Carson has been made assistant superintendent of the company's finishing operations at its Schoolfield plant, and Mr. Beauregard has been named night superintendent of the same operations. Mr. Carson has been serving as consultant on finishing to Dan River since November. He has 25 years experience in textile finishing and served as manager of J. P. Stevens' finishing plant at Wallace, S. C., for two years. Previously, he had been general superintendent of finishing with the Reigel Textile Corp. of Ware Shoals, S. C., and had been with the Sayles Biltmore Bleachery of Biltmore, N. C., and S. Slater & Sons at Webster, Mass. He is a graduate of North Carolina State College with a degree in chemistry. Mr. Beauregard has 32 years experience in textile finishing and comes to Dan River from Acabado Loudres Co. of Bolderas, Mexico. He has been formerly associated with Textile Morelos of Cuernavaca, Mexico; Fairforest Finishing Co. of Spartanburg, S. C.; Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. of Chester, Pa., and Stillwater Mills of Harrisville, R. I. Mr. Beauregard has a degree in chemistry from Brown University.

Several changes in executive responsibilities recently have been made at Reeves Bros. Inc. John E. Reeves *(at left, below)*, formerly vice-president and treasurer, becomes executive vice-president as well as treasurer. The office of executive vice-president is a new one with the company. . . . Henry C. Hoffman *(right)*, vice-president, has been named chairman of the recently-formed executive committee which also includes John E. Reeves, S. L. Lewis Jr., President John M. Reeves and Grady H. Fulton, all of whom are directors of the company. . . . S. L. Lewis Jr. becomes vice-president in charge of sales. He formerly was vice-president and general sales manager. Under his new authority will come all activities of the company's merchandising departments, sales offices and sales personnel. . . . J. H. Wyatt, until recently general assistant to W. P. Ligon, vice-president in charge of manufacturing, has been appointed assistant to Mr. Lewis and will be in charge of product development.

Guy G. Cromer, chairman of the board of Textron Southern Inc., Anderson, S. C., recently announced that he plans to retire effective March 1. Mr. Cromer began his textile career 31 years ago in Charlotte, N. C., with Chadwick-Hoskins, which later became part of Gossett Mills. He became vice-president in charge of manufacturing for Textron when the latter company acquired Gossett Mills. He will continue to make his home in Anderson.

Dr. R. C. Conn has been appointed departmental technical director in charge of textile resins process development and chairman of the technical committee of textile resins for the Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co. Dr. Conn received his A.B. degree from West Virginia University and his M.S. and Ph.D. from New York University. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Association of Textile Colorists and Chemists, an associate member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a member of Lambda Upsilon and Signa Xi, honorary scientific societies.

Frederic L. Chase Jr., formerly with American Paper Tube Co. of Woonsocket, R. I., has been elected president and treasurer of National Ring Traveler Co., Pawtucket, R. I., producer of spinning and twisting travelers. Mr. Chase succeeds his father as president and succeeds as treasurer Philip C. Wentworth; both the senior Mr. Chase and Mr. Wentworth have retired after many years of service with the organization. . . . T. Hill Ballard of Belmont, N. C., has joined National's Southern sales force and will make his headquarters at the firm's Southern branch office at 131 West First St., Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Ballard has been connected with the textile industry for some years and will cover parts of North Carolina and Tennessee in his new position.

Joe A. Okey has been appointed Southern sales representative for Crown Chemical Corp., Providence, R. I., and will cover North Carolina and portions of South Carolina and Virginia from headquarters at Graham, N.C. Mr. Okey founded and presently operates Graham Chemical Co. Mr. Okey's previous associations include National Aniline and American Aniline Products Inc., and Burlington Engineering Co., which he organized in 1944 and operated until 1951.

Dmitry M. Gagarine and Henry Repokos have resigned from the research staff at Dan

River Mills, Danville, Va., to join the Deering Milliken Research Trust which is now headed by Russell Newton, former Dan River president. Mr. Gagarine and Mr. Repokos were given principal credit for developing the X-2 process at Dan River.

Dr. L. H. Hance has been elected executive vice-president of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., and as president-elect of the institute to succeed Dr. J. L. Vaughan, who has been on leave of absence for the past two years from the University of Virginia and will resume his duties there Sept. 1. A native of Lancaster, S. C., Dr. Hance was graduated from Clemson (S. C.) College with high honors and became a member of the Clemson faculty. Later he attended the Institute of Textile Technology, receiving both the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees, and upon completion of his graduate training at I.T.T. became a member of the institute instructional staff.

Robert L. Huffines Jr. has resigned as president of Burlington Mills Corp. of New York and as executive vice-president of the parent company, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. He will continue as a member of the board of directors of the parent company. Mr. Huffines joined Burlington in 1941 and became head of the sales organization in 1947. . . . Kenneth R. Fox resigned Feb. 1 as vice-president and technical director of Burlington Mills Corp. to join Fabric Research Laboratories, Boston, Mass., as vice-president and a member of the board of directors. He will be in charge of a newly-created development group in the organization. . . . Transfers involving personnel supervisors at two Bur-Mil plants at Gastonia, N. C., were announced recently. Hugh Stroupe, personnel supervisor at Flint No. 1 for the past six years, has been transferred to the Modena Plant in the same capacity. At Modena Mr. Stroupe replaces Charles Giles, who recently was transferred to the company's finishing plant in Los Angeles, Calif. Replacing Mr. Stroup at Flint No. 1 is John Lomax, former personnel supervisor at Burlington's Robeson and St. Pauls plants at St. Pauls, N. C.

W. A. L. Sibley of Union, S. C., secretary, treasurer and vice-president of Monarch Mills, as well as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, has completed a term as director of the Fifth District Federal Reserve Bank at Charlotte, N. C.; he was chairman of the bank's board during his final year as a director. . . . Albert G. Myers, president of Textiles Inc., Gastonia, N. C., recently was elected chairman of the board of directors of the Citizens National Bank of Gastonia. The chairmanship is a newly-created position. . . . M. L. Cates, treasurer of Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., and Marshall C. Stone, treasurer of Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., have been elected directors of the Citizens & Southern National Bank in Spartanburg. Robert H. Chapman, vice-president of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C., is a member of the board by previous election. . . . Halbert M. Jones, president and treasurer of Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., has been elected to the board of directors of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. of Charlotte, N. C. . . . Recently elected directors of the American Trust Co., Charlotte, were K. C. Loughlin of Charlotte, vice-president and general manager of the textile division of Celanese Corp. of America, and Julian H. Robertson of Salisbury, N. C., president of North Carolina Finishing Co. of that city and of Erlanger Mills Inc. of Lexington, N. C.

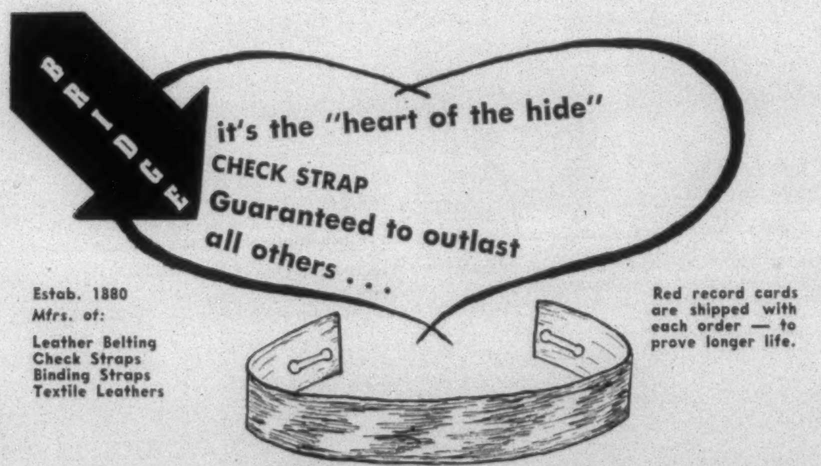
Byrd Miller Jr. *(left)* has rejoined his brother, W. H. Miller, in the manufacturers agency, Byrd Miller & Sons of Greenville, S. C., as a partner in the firm established by their father in 1935. Mr. Miller will travel the textile area representing the Piedmont Paint Mfg. Co. of Greenville; Union Bay State Chemical Co. of Cambridge, Mass.; and Cutler and Southern spinning tapes.

Fred Childress, purchasing agent for Dyersburg (Tenn.) Cotton Products Inc., has been elected second vice-president of the Dyersburg Chamber of Commerce.

C. E. Hollis, formerly associated with Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., is now superintendent of Blue Ridge Yarn Mills, Pendleton, S. C.

Timothy R. Stearns has been elected president of Textile Banking Co., New York, succeeding B. A. McDonald who retired Feb. 1. Mr. Stearns joined the company in 1940 and has been executive vice-president since last June. . . . Other new officers are Gerrit J. Popma, executive vice-president, and Joseph F. Vollaro, assistant vice-president.

Thirteen recent promotions announced by American & Efird Mills follow: James H. Martin, general superintendent of the Mount Holly, Gastonia, Maiden and Whitnel, N. C., plants, promoted to general superintendent of the Efird Division at Albemarle, N. C. Mr. Martin will make his headquarters in Mount Holly. . . . Edward W. Blackwood promoted to assistant general superintendent of the Efird Division. He formerly was superintendent of the Adrian and Madora plants in Mount Holly. . . . A. Baxter Johnson, promoted from assistant superintendent of the Adrian Plant to assistant superintendent of the Adrian and Madora plants. . . . Dallas Durham, former foreman of carding at the Rush Plant in Mount Holly, promoted to assistant personnel director of the Efird Division. . . . Clarence Morgan, former foreman of spinning at the Rush Plant, promoted to assistant superintendent of the Rush Plant. . . . Glenn Henry, assistant superintendent of the Madora Plant, promoted to assistant superintendent of the



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Dixon Division in Gastonia. . . . Wells Rogers, formerly assistant superintendent of the Efird Division, promoted to superintendent of the Efird Division. . . . M. L. Rogers, formerly superintendent of the Efird Division, promoted to plants manager of the Efird Division. . . . Preston Dunson, superintendent of the Woodlawn Plant, promoted to superintendent of both the Rush and Woodlawn plants in Mount Holly. . . . Ralph Garner, superintendent of the Dixon Plant, promoted to superintendent of the Adrian and Madora plants. . . . Dwight Scoggins, former superintendent of the Rush Plant, promoted to assistant to the superintendent of the Nelson and Spun Fiber plants in Whitnel. . . . Hugh Putnam, formerly assistant superintendent, promoted to superintendent of the Dixon Plant. . . . Harold M. McGinnis, formerly foreman of carding at the Woodlawn Plant, promoted to assistant superintendent of the Woodlawn Plant.

Howard Barton *(left)* has been appointed secretary of the management housekeeping committee at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C. Mr. Barton has been with Fieldcrest since 1910 and from 1938 until his recent appointment served as superintendent of the rayon mill. In his new work Mr. Barton will have responsibility for the recently-launched housekeeping program in all Fieldcrest plants in North Carolina and Virginia. . . . Cecil J. Squires has been named assistant superintendent of the Fieldcrest bedspread mill. Mr. Squires will continue to serve as foreman of the wetave room, a post he has held since January 1951. . . . Arthur L. Jackson has been named superintendent of the rayon mill, succeeding Mr. Barton. Mr. Jackson has been with Fieldcrest since December 1949 and has been serving as assistant superintendent of the rayon mill since May 1952.

Mrs. Mary M. Peed of Creedmore, N. C., has been promoted to assistant treasurer and elected a director of Mount Hope Finishing Co. Inc., Butner, N. C., succeeding E. M. O'Connell, who resigned to accept a position with Delta Finishing Co., Attleboro, Mass. Prior to her recent promotion, Mrs. Peed was associated with Mount Hope as a bookkeeper.

Henry G. Rollins, former assistant to the vice-president of Carter Fabrics Corp., Greensboro, a unit of J. P. Stevens & Co., has been appointed general manager of Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co., another Stevens' unit. His new post will be in addition to duties as general manager of the following Stevens divisions: Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.; Stanley (N. C.) Mills; and Ragan Spinning Co., Gastonia, N. C. A graduate of N. C. State College, Mr. Rollins was with Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, before joining the Stevens organization. . . . James D. Sheppard, formerly superintendent of the Carter Fabrics plant at Greensboro, has been named assistant general manager of the Stevens divisions in Shelby and Stanley, N. C., and Slater, S. C. . . . John L. Morgan Jr., for the past two years assistant general manager of the Stanley and Ragan units, has been promoted to assistant general manager of Republic Cotton Mills, another division of Stevens at Great Falls, S. C.

James L. Ragland has been appointed manager of the new Rome, Ga., branch of Fairbanks Co. Previously the representative of the Fairbanks Co. in the Birmingham, Ala., area, Mr. Ragland in his new capacity will supervise the entire Southern sales organization of the company. The new Rome offices will maintain a complete stock of Fairbanks bronze and iron valves, trucks, casters and wheels as well as Dart and Pic unions.

Garner Hallman, a 1950 graduate of Georgia Tech, has been named head of the statistical quality control program for the Clover (S. C.) Division of American Thread Co. Mr. Hallman has been associated with American Thread since his graduation and prior to his recent promotion was employed at American Thread units at Dalton and Newnan, Ga.

G. W. Herrick Jr. has resigned from his position as secretary and treasurer of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., it was announced following the semi-annual meeting of the board of directors. At the same time announcement was made of the election of Miss Frances E. Hamilton, assistant secretary of Aberfoyle (U.S.A.), to serve as secretary of that company; secretary of Aberfoyle (Canada) and secretary of Rex Mills Inc. Named assistant treasurer of both Aberfoyle (Canada) and of Rex Mills Inc. was Frank Crummer. J. P. Holt, president of Aberfoyle, has taken over the position of treasurer of Aberfoyle (U.S.A.) and Aberfoyle (Canada). In addition to the posts he held at Aberfoyle Mfg. Co., Mr. Herrick was also secretary and treasurer of Aberfoyle (Canada); secretary and assistant treasurer of Rex Mills Inc. and treasurer of Aberfoyle (Australia). A company spokesman indicated that Mr. Herrick will continue to serve on the several boards of directors and will act as consultant in fiscal matters.

T. G. Roche, vice-president and general manager of Limestone Mfg. Co., Gaffney, S. C., recently was elected acting chairman of the Cherokee County Hospital board of trustees.

J. L. Barnett has resigned as secretary-treasurer and general manager of Trenton Mills Inc., Gastonia, N. C., to accept a similar position with the Lineberger-Stowe chain of mills in Belmont, N. C. In his new post Mr. Barnett will replace the late Delambert Stowe, who was secretary and treasurer of Perfection Spinning Co. and South Fork Mfg. Co.

Norman B. Orent has joined the Verney Corp., New York, where he is concerned with production and liaison between the

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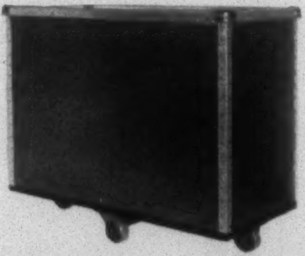

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No. 900 Metal Conditioning Truck
No. 1000 Fibre Truck
No. 1100 Steel Lap Truck
No. 1200 Utility Fibre Truck
No. 1300 Utility Metal Truck
No. 1400 Comber Lap Truck
No. 1500 Pin Board Truck
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mills and the New York office, where he is making his headquarters. Prior to joining Verney, Mr. Orent was with Westover (S. C.) Mills and Norman (R. I.) Mills.

J. W. Quinn has been appointed general superintendent of manufacturing at Plants Nos. 1 and 2 of Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co. at Cherryville, N. C. Mr. Quinn formerly was connected with Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., where he worked for a number of years.

H. C. (Bud) Fisher has joined the sales force of F. W. Warrington Co., Charlotte, N. C., Southern sales representative for a number of textile machinery builders. He will be associated with F. W. Warrington and George W. Dudley Jr. in covering the Southeast for Riggs & Lombard Inc., Lowell, Mass.; Fletcher Works Inc. and National Drying Machinery Co., Philadelphia; and Turbo Machine Co., Lansdale, Pa. Mr. Fisher entered North Carolina State College in 1946 and was graduated from the School of Textiles with a B.S. degree in textile synthetics. He joined American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., as a laboratory technical assistant, and for a period was sales engineer for Tidewater Supply Co. Inc. From 1950 until he became associated with F. W. Warrington Co., Mr. Fisher was assigned to the textile branch of the Quartermaster Board at Fort Lee, Va., where he was engaged in the field of testing experimental military fabrics.

John B. Hammett has been promoted to the post of manager of Mount Hope Machinery Co., Taunton, Mass. Mr. Hammett, who joined the company in March 1946 after his separation from the Navy, hitherto has combined the duties of assistant treasurer, sales manager and advertising manager. . . . Forrest C. Ames has been appointed sales manager for Mount Hope, taking over the duties formerly performed by Mr. Hammett. Mr. Ames, at one time chief engineer of Rodney Hunt Machine Co., was sales and advertising manager for Riggs & Lombard prior to joining Mount Hope Machinery Co.

Dr. Hugh W. Gray has been appointed laboratory director of the textile fiber department's pioneering research division, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Dr. Allan K. Schneider has been promoted to succeed Dr. Gray as a research supervisor in the chemical department at the experimental station in Wilmington, Del.

Alex S. Hanes Jr. is resigning from American Viscose Corp. March 1 to become associated with a financial organization. Mr. Hanes has been head of continuous filament rayon yarn sales in the Avisco office at Charlotte, N. C. He joined Avisco in 1941 and was assigned to the Charlotte office after several months training in the textile research department. In his new connection he will be vice-president of an investment management corporation in Charlotte.

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Cylinders
  Spinning
  Spooling
  Twisting
Drip Pans
Dye Kettles and Vats (New)
Dry Cans
  New and Repairs
Driers
Filters
Misc. Sheet Metal Work
Picker Screens
  Perforated Metal
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Pneumatic Conveying Systems
Quill Cans
Rolls of All Types and Sizes
Size Kettles
Tanks
Waste Screens
Special Machines
  Custom Built

SPARTANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA, U. S. A.

Dan Waller has joined the staff of Mac Chemical Co., Knoxville, Tenn., as technical and sales representative. Mr. Waller, who attended the University of Tennessee and the Philadelphia (Pa.) Textile Institute, has had a wide experience in many types of textile dyeing, bleaching and finishing. He will service and call on mills throughout Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.

Cmdr. Frederick O. Vaughan of Mountain Lakes, N. J., has been assigned as assistant chief of the purchasing division of the Armed Services Textile and Apparel Procurement Agency, New York. Commander Vaughan is a veteran of 17 years in the Naval Supply Corps.

Joe Shacklett has been made sales manager of the thread guide division of American Lava Corp., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Shacklett will handle sales in all other areas not covered by Jay S. Gosnell, representative in the North and East, and Joe Spearman in the Southeast. Mr. Shacklett has been active in A1SiMag thread guide design, production and sales for more than ten years and is well known throughout the textile industry.

Dr. Aubrey R. McKinney and Dr. Walter C. Carter have been appointed group leaders in the central research laboratories at the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala. . . . Nine appointments to supervisory positions at the Chemstrand plant now under construction in Pensacola, Fla., include: Dr. Robert Johnson, Walter T. Cline Jr., Walter E. Eisele, William H. Matthews, Eugene Negro, Richard T. Phelps Jr., Norman C. Sidebotham, Shelby L. Walters, and Andrew W. Williams.

John W. Chase has been named vice-president and secretary of W. O. & M. W. Talcott Inc., Providence, R. I., maker of plate belt fasteners. Mr. Chase will be in complete charge of operations. A graduate of Newberry (S. C.) College, Mr. Chase joined the Talcott company in 1951 as a sales representative, and the following year became sales manager.

John H. Bolton Jr. has been elected assistant treasurer of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. With the company since 1946, Mr. Bolton has worked in various departments in the plant, including the subcontract and the repair sales department. He has been associated with the treasury department of the firm for the past year.

C. Brenton Cook, one of the pioneers of the industrial truck industry, has retired from Elwell-Parker Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio, after having been with the firm since

1914. He established the firm's sales, advertising and export departments, has been manager of sales promotion and advertising since 1915, was named export manager in 1921, and was named vice-president and a director of the company in 1942.

William J. McGeough, vice-chairman of the board of directors of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Lawrence, Mass., and formerly president of the company, has retired after an association of more than 50 years with the firm. Mr. McGeough spent his entire working lifetime with U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., where he began his employment in October 1901 as timekeeper at the Woonsocket (R. I.) Division.

Frank Starling, assistant superintendent of the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., has been elected president of the Cone Memorial Y.M.C.A. board of directors.

Frank Birchfield has joined the sales force of Southern States Equipment Corp., Hampton, Ga. Mr. Birchfield, who has had 16 years experience in the textile industry, will call on customers in sections of Georgia and Alabama from headquarters in Alexander City, Ala. Southern States Equipment Corp. manufactures electrical transmission and distribution equipment, mechanical devices and textile machine parts.

Marcus W. Keyes has been appointed to the new position of sales engineer for the fiber glass division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. A native of Oneonta, N. Y., Mr. Keyes is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. As sales engineer for the fiber glass division Mr. Keyes will have headquarters at the company's general offices in Pittsburgh. . . . Jack H. Waggoner has been appointed technical assistant to the general manager of the fiber glass division. A nationally recognized authority in the fiber glass field, Mr. Waggoner during the past seven years has served as technical assistant to the executive vice-president of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.

Dr. Simon Williams is resigning from Fabric Research Laboratories, Boston, Mass., effective April 1, to take an assignment with the technical assistance administration of the United Nations in a textile research and development program for Israel.

W. L. Dallas has been promoted from overseer of weaving to superintendent of Waverly Mills and Scotland Mills, Laurinburg, N. C., succeeding James B. Griffin. . . . Other promotions announced include: Dan Roach, from first shift assistant overseer to general overseer of weaving; Ernest Stucky, from second shift loom fixer to third shift assistant overseer; W. I. Henson Jr., from first shift loom fixer to second shift assistant overseer; B. T. Scoggins, from second shift assistant overseer to first shift assistant overseer; Albert Adcox, from assistant cloth room overseer to cloth room overseer.

P. H. Groggins has been engaged as general chemical consultant for the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. Mr. Groggins retired Jan. 1 from a 26-year term of service in the employ of the government where he had long been connected with the Department of Agriculture, and more recently with N.P.A. Prior to his government connection, he was associated with a number of private chemical concerns, including Monsanto and Du Pont.

Richard C. Moyer, general manager of the Blue Mountain, Ala., plant of Linen Thread Co., has been elected a director of the company. Mr. Moyer has been with Linen Thread Co. for 34 years, the past 18 years at the Blue Mountain facility.

E. H. Peniston, formerly vice-president, treasurer and general manager, has been elected president and treasurer of Arnall Mills, Sargent, Ga., succeeding as president F. M. Arnall, who was named chairman of the board. Mrs. E. H. Peniston was elected vice-president and M. M. Sponcler secretary. R. E. Lee continues as plant superintendent.

A. T. Fiore has been appointed co-ordinator of new product development and service laboratories of Givaudan-Delawanna Inc. and its affiliate, Sindar Corp. Mr. Fiore joined Givaudan 20 years ago as chemist in charge of the analytical department, and since 1934 has been a research associate of the Givaudan corporation.

Recent personnel appointments in the textile division, United States Rubber Co., follow: Woodrow D. Johnson was appointed merchandise manager of all textile division products except the sale of yarns to the knitting and tufting trades. Mr. Johnson had been merchandise manager of consumer fabrics. . . . W. O. Jelleme was named assistant merchandise manager. The new products department, which Mr. Jelleme had managed, has been combined with the merchandising organization. . . . B. D. Hubbard was appointed commodity sales manager in charge of special products. Mr. Hubbard had been development engineer in the new products department.

Jay T. Glen, Q.M.C., has been promoted from lieutenant-colonel to the grade of full colonel. Colonel Glen is chief, Quartermaster inspection service, national office, New York Quartermaster Procurement Agency, and has held this important assignment since November 1949.

Julius W. Abernethy was elected chairman of the board and Gordon G. Matheson executive vice-president of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills at the annual stockholders meeting last month. All other officers and directors were re-elected. Mr. Abernethy, a director since 1943, had been executive vice-president since 1951. He replaces Robert Lassiter, who asked to retire after 19 years as board chairman. Mr. Lassiter has agreed to remain a member of the board. Mr.

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Matheson joined Mooresville in 1946. He had previously served as assistant to the president and had been a vice-president since 1951. Educated at the United States Naval Academy, he was commanding officer of a submarine during World War II. . . . The full slate of officers elected includes Mr. Abernethy, chairman; John F. Matheson, president and treasurer; Gordon G. Matheson, executive vice-president; C. F. Clark, secretary and assistant treasurer; and Margaret Mayhew and L. T. Horton, assistant secretaries. The board of directors includes Messrs. Abernethy, Lassiter and John F. and Gordon G. Matheson. Other directors reelected were Leonard Moretz, Con C. Johnston, Z. V. Turlington, Dr. G. W. Taylor, C. W. Gunter, W. Olin Nisbet Jr., W. W. Rader and H. C. Cobb Jr.

Jack W. Rembe, export manager for the past five years, has been promoted to the post of sales manager by Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. He will direct sales activities of the company's five product divisions in both domestic and export markets. A graduate of the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Mr. Remby previously was associated with Cold Spring Bleachery and De Laval Steam Turbine Co. . . . Langdon M. Phillips, previously field sales manager, has been promoted to assistant sales manager to assist Mr. Rembe. Before joining Rodney Hunt four years ago, Mr. Phillips was for 17 years associated with Shell Oil Co.

Roy Schrimshire, manufacturers agent of Columbus, Ca., has been appointed exclusive sales agent for Standard Card Clothing Co. of Stafford Springs, Conn., in the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Standard has been in business 42 years and produces a complete line of card and napper clothing.

Thomas B. Crowe, textile engineer known throughout the industry as an authority on carding and spinning, has been retired by Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N. C., under the company's pension plan. Mr. Crowe spent 60 years in the textile industry, beginning his career at the age of ten in a plant in his native England. He joined Kendall in June 1934 in Charlotte, where he will continue to make his home.

D. Y. Miller, chemical engineer of Celanese Corp. of America, has been assigned to the market development department of the textile division, and will move to the Charlotte, N. C., office. Mr. Miller, a graduate of Lehigh University, joined Celanese in 1938, and for seven years was affiliated with the research and development staff at the Cumberland, Md., plant. He came to the New York office in 1945, and in recent years was engaged in technical control work.

Robert E. Ewing has joined Robbins Mills Inc. and has been placed in charge of yarn purchasing activities of the company. He has also assumed some duties as assistant to the president. Mr. Ewing, who was for several years employed in the Du Pont textile fibers department, will be located in the New York office of Robbins. Prior to joining Robbins he was with Philip Wick & Co.

OBITUARIES

Daniel W. Alexander, 68, retired commodity specialist and assistant chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission, died Jan. 28. Interment was made in Clarkesburg, W. Va. Mr. Alexander was associated with the commission for 33 years before his retirement last March. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a brother.

W. A. Graham Clark, 73, retired chief of the textile division of the United States Tariff Commission, died Jan. 24 of a heart attack at his home in Washington, D. C. A widely-recognized expert on cotton, Mr. Clark was chief of the commission's textile division from the time it was organized in 1917 until his retirement in August 1949. Mr. Clark was a brother of David Clark, president of Clark Publishing Co. and editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, and John W. and Thorne Clark, well known textile executives of Greensboro and Lincolnton, N. C., respectively. Also surviving are a son, a daughter and two sisters.

Samuel A. Courtauld, 87, one of the founding directors of Courtaulds Ltd., died Jan. 29 at his home in Halstead, Essex, England. Mr. Courtauld joined the firm in 1884 when it was known as Samuel Courtauld & Co. When Courtaulds Ltd. was formed in 1913 he was named a director and continued in that capacity until his retirement in 1950. He is survived by two sons.

Marshall Dilling, 71, retired textile superintendent of Gastonia, N. C., died Jan. 16 after suffering a heart attack. Mr. Dilling's textile career covered a span of 50 years. He retired in June 1943 from A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, where he had been superintendent 26 years. He was elected secretary of Smyre in the 1920s and a director in the 1930s. Prior to joining Smyre he was associated with numerous textile plants in the Carolinas, Alabama and Texas. Mr. Dilling was a charter member of the Southern Textile Association which he served as treasurer from 1913 to 1924, as president in 1924, and as executive secretary from 1929 to 1947. He was made a life member of S.T.A. in 1932, the only person to be so honored. Other S.T.A. honors bestowed upon Mr. Dilling include the Alexander Medal, which has

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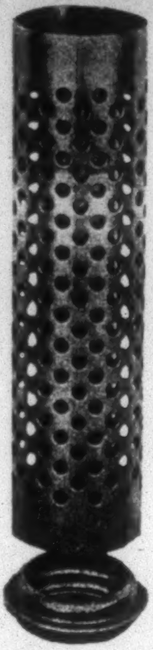

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DAMAGED PAGE(S)

Trenton, N. J., died Jan. 23 after a lengthy illness. A native of Vienna, Austria, Mr. Dresdner came to this country in 1905. Surviving are his wife, a son, a daughter and a sister.

Harry W. Horner, 75, retired woolen mill operator of Martinsburg, W. Va., died Jan. 21 at his home near Martinsburg.

Martin L. Rhodes, 55, superintendent of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont, N. C., died Jan. 27 of a heart attack at his home in Lincolnton, N. C. Surviving are his wife, his mother, two daughters, a brother and a sister.

George R. Weber, vice-president, treasurer and a director of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., and general manager of its U. S. asbestos division plant at Manheim, Pa., died Jan. 14 at his home in Lancaster, Pa. Mr. Weber became affiliated with the U. S. asbestos plant in 1921 and took an important part in creating the Raybestos-Manhattan merger in 1929.

MILL NEWS

ENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Plans for a new plant which will cost about $500,000 in the first phase were announced recently by Belrug Mills Inc. The structure will be located on the New Buncombe Road. General contract for the one-story brick and steel building has geen awarded to Daniel Construction Co. The new facility will allow the firm to double the number of looms now in operation making the Wunda lines of cotton carpeting. Approximately 200 workers will be employed at the new plant with 400 in the firm's entire operation. The new building, which will house only the production end of the operation, is only one-half the size of the ultimately planned mill.

SILER CITY, N. C.—The synthetic fiber weaving plant of Klopman Mills Inc., here has been purchased by Collins & Aikman Corp. The Klopman plant has 150,000 square feet of floor space, is of one-story construction and is air conditioned. Acquisition of the plant is expected to add about 25 per cent to the Collins & Aikman automotive and furniture upholstery capacity in the synthetic fiber field.

TOCCOA, GA.—Coates & Clark Inc., manufacturer of sewing threads, recently announced plans for construction of a new finishing plant in Toccoa. Details of the size or scope of the new plant have not been revealed. The facility will be located on Liberty Hill Road, three miles from Toccoa. Coates & Clark Inc. is the name of the firm recently chosen for the merged interests of J. & P. Coates Inc. and Clark Thread Co.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.—Huntsville Mfg. Co. has announced plans for an expansion program which is expected to increase output about 35 per cent. An approximate addition of 11,000 spindles, 200 looms, and a new building adjacent to Mills Nos. 1 and 2 are on the

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—The new integrated throwing plant of Textron Southern Inc. is now in operation, employing about 500 persons. The new plant cost more than $2,000,000 and embraces 250,000 square feet. Eventually, it is stated, the plant will be integrated into Textron's tricot operation. . . . R. M. Cushman, executive vice-president of Textron Southern, on behalf of the company, recently presented a check for $2,500 to the Williamston Centennial Corp., which will be used toward construction of a swimming pool or some other recreational facility.

WINNSBORO, S. C.—United States Rubber Co. recently completed the movement of its consumer fabric weaving operations from Burlington, N. C., to Winnsboro. The consolidation makes it possible to have both weaving and dyeing operations in one location. This Summer supervisory employees and directors of the research division will move their offices from New York to Winnsboro, joining the company's biggest textile mills and its textile research laboratories.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—As part of a $9,000,000 expansion program, warping and creeling equipment is being increased at the Du Pont nylon plant here. One unit for the production of nylon warp beams is in operation and six more are to be added. Ground is to be broken in April for an addition to be completed in 1955.

ARCADIA, S. C.—Mayfair Mills recently completed the installation of 700 new Draper X-2 looms, a job requiring nearly ten months. Before the looms could be installed the floors and remainder of the plant had to be renovated; the floors were strengthened to take care of the high-speed looms. The plant is now capable of turning out as much as 500,000 yards of cloth weekly, depending on type and other factors.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Construction of a new office building has just been completed at Associated Spinners' Delaine Worsted Mills here. The modern one-story building has soundproof ceilings, glass walls and is completely air conditioned. The building's construction permits the flooding of the roof with three inches of water during the Summer months to relieve the load on the cooling system. The new building also includes shower and buffet facilities for employees.

CORDOVA, ALA. — A newly-formed firm, Indian Head Mills Inc., has taken over the 34,524-spindle, 958-loom mill which has been operated here as a division of Textron Southern Inc. The plant has a capacity of over 600,000 yards of Indian Head cloth a week, which is finished at Nashua, N. H., in a plant also acquired from Textron by the new firm. The executive and selling personnel of Indian Head Mills have all been employed by Textron. This group has in the past handled not only the entire Indian Head production but also certain other consumer products which are no longer being manufactured by Textron, such as sheets, blankets, electric blankets and related items. Consequently the new company will be in a position to supplement its business by handling the selling of products of other companies if it so desires. The separation of the Indian Head operations will complete the disposition of all the consumer products of Textron and will permit the Textron management to devote its main efforts to the gray goods business. The Indian Head president is James E. Robison, who has resigned his position as executive vice-president of Textron Inc. James M. Flack, the Indian Head vice-president in charge of manufacturing, has most recently been in charge of all manufacturing operations at Cordova and Nashua. Charles O. Wood will be vice-president in charge of sales for Indian Head Mills, and John E. O'Sullivan will be treasurer and secretary.

ROCKMART, GA.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. recently announced tentative plans for establishment of a new operation at its plant in Rockmart, that of converting rubberized fabrics.

GRIFFIN, GA.—Dundee Community Association recently announced the establishment of an annual four-year college scholarship carrying a stipend of $1,000 per school year. The award will be known as the George Niles Murray Memorial Scholarship in memory of George N. Murray, a life trustee of Dundee Community Association who served from its beginning until his death in April 1952. Any high school senior whose parents are employees of Dundee Mills Inc., Rushton Cotton Mills or Lowell Bleachery South—children of officers and directors except—is eligible to compete for the award.

Correction: An item in the January issue of this journal referring to the sale of mill village residences to employees of Pelzer (S. C.) Mills incorrectly listed the selling agent as R. E. Drew Co. of Anderson, S. C. The correct name is Drew Real Estate Co., Anderson.

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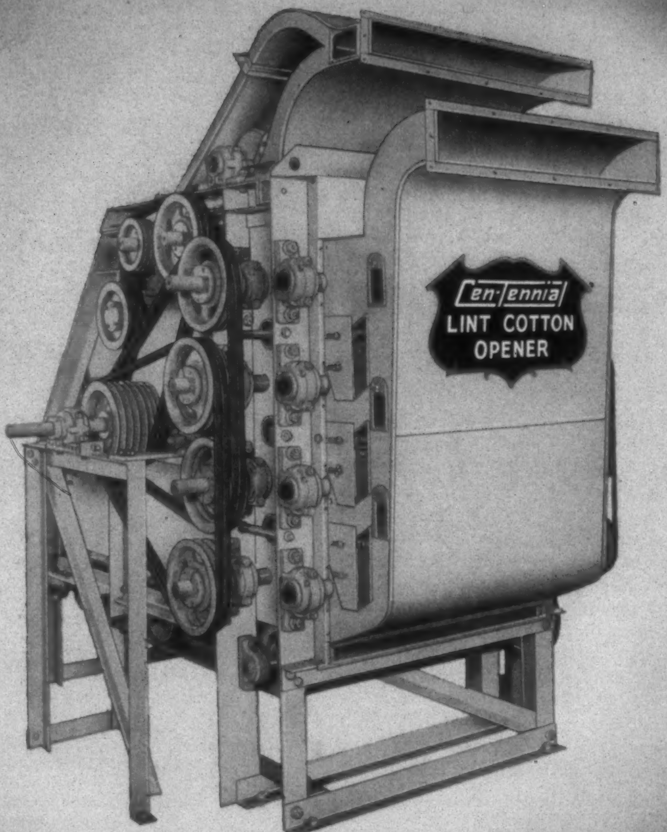

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Added Utility

Industrial applications of electronic integrators made by Minneapolis-Honeywell have been broadened with the announcement by the company of extension of use of the integrator for different power sources. Plants supplied with 40-cycle power, as in textile mills, can now use the integrator to totalize flow for such purposes as cost accounting. In addition to 40-cycle power, flow meters with electronic integration are also available for 66 2/3-cycle power sources (B-1)

Laminex Fiberglass Tanks

Mount Hope Industries Inc. has been appointed distributor for the new line of Laminex fiberglass products. Exclusive distributorship has been assigned to Mount Hope throughout the textile industries of Canada and most of the United States.

Included in the Laminex line are molded and fabricated fiberglass tanks, trucks and tubs in a wide range of stock sizes and types, as well as related products which are custom-made on special order. Mount Hope representatives, assisted by Forrest Ames, the company's recently-appointed sales manager, will provide advisory service on the manifold specific uses for Laminex products. "In a short time we've uncovered an astonishing variety of applications for Laminex containers and other products," according to Mr. Ames, "but we realize the surface has hardly been scratched. An important part of our job will be to help plant management find additional applications in which this fiberglass material can improve production and effect economies."

The Laminex molded tanks are manufactured under an exclusive patented method which makes possible one-piece molding of tubs and other containers, combining extreme smoothness of inside and outside surfaces with uniform thickness for maximum strength. Special sizes of certain containers can be fabricated without the use of expensive special molds.

All the advantages of aluminum or stainless steel are claimed for Laminex products, plus profitable features unequalled by any other known material. Since a fiberglass laminate on an equal weight basis is superior in tension, flexure and compression strength to conventional material, there is relatively little problem in using these laminates to replace conventional materials on a strength basis. Hence, Laminex products of equivalent strength to stainless steel can be provided at far less cost, and at less weight. Sturdy, corrosion-resistant Laminex products, according to the makers, are designed to facilitate handling of materials throughout industry.

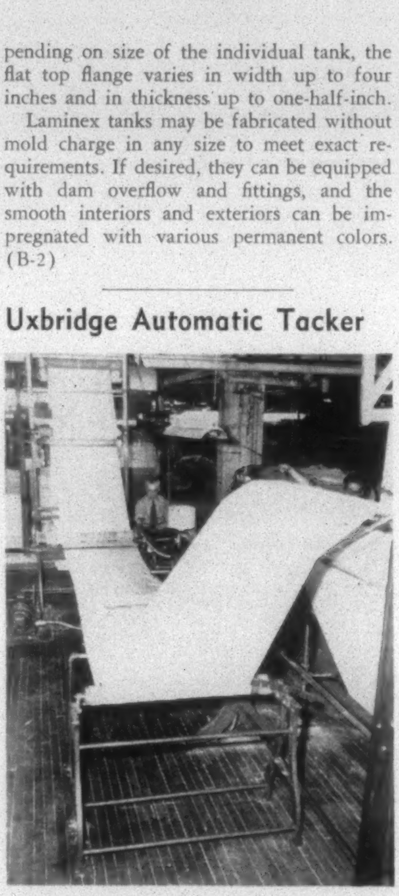
Non-corrosive inside and out, Laminex tubs, tanks and other containers will withstand chemical attack from all commonly used acids in normal concentration. They are electrically non-conductive and will withstand temperatures above boiling point. Extremely light in weight (tank weighs only about 60 pounds) and strong, they have walls of uniform thickness with reinforced built-in vertical ribs and rails for maximum strength. Impact resistance is very high and, in case of accident, the Laminex container can be easily and quickly repaired by unskilled labor on the spot, at room temperatures. No nuts or bolts are required in manufacture.

The smooth interiors and exteriors of Laminex products may be impregnated permanently with various colors, and tanks can be equipped with dam overflow and fittings. Light weight and easy-cleaning features reduce cost in handling materials, and prevent spoilage. Regular sizes are available for prompt delivery, and special requirements can be molded or fabricated to order. In the latter case, no mold is required, thus eliminating the costly mold charge—so that any size in any quantity can be made to order without the necessity of amortizing a charge for a special mold.

Laminex is now building tanks to order in all wanted sizes from the smallest possible up to a maximum of 12-foot length or width by four-foot depth, or 12-foot length and width. Product is straight-sided and square-cornered, with all joints pressure-bonded, and engineered so that thickness increases for maximum strength in proportion as size and capacity are increased. Depending on size of the individual tank, the flat top flange varies in width up to four inches and in thickness up to one-half-inch.

Laminex tanks may be fabricated without mold charge in any size to meet exact requirements. If desired, they can be equipped with dam overflow and fittings, and the smooth interiors and exteriors can be impregnated with various permanent colors. (B-2)

Uxbridge Automatic Tacker



The recently-introduced Uxbridge automatic tacker enables mills to tack fabrics at rates up to 300 per cent faster than those attainable by conventional hand tacking, according to reports received by Bachmann-Uxbridge, the manufacturer. Original intention of the company's engineering department was to develop a device that would tack consistently at an average speed of 45 yards per minute, as contrasted with the average of 17 yards per minute for conventional hand tacking. Reports from high output mills, however, are that speeds up to 65 yards per minute are easily maintained.

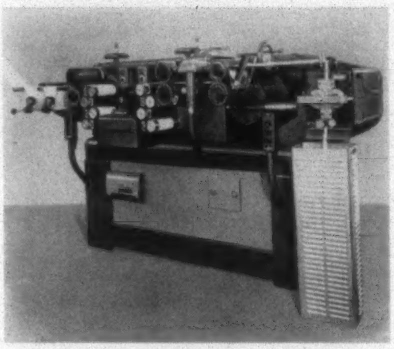
The Uxbridge tacker handles any style or weight of fabric up to 94 inches wide, and with simple modifications can handle wider fabrics. Its high speed factor, the makers note, now bring the tacking process completely into line with production rates of other modern textile equipment. Cloth of varying widths and weights can be sewed together. Selvages are perfectly aligned by mechanical means, and tacking in the selvage is assured at all times by electrically actuated mechanisms.

A particular advantage of the Uxbridge automatic tacker, according to the makers, is that it relieves the operator of all hand aligning duties. Whereas the operator's efficiency and output rate in hand tacking tend to fall off during the course of a working shift because of monotony, sore fingers and physical fatigue, the new machine maintains its rate of production without variation. Imperfect tacking due to operator fatigue has been eliminated.

Like other Uxbridge "mill-proved" products, the new automatic tacker was originally developed "from the mill man's point of view" by the Bachmann-Uxbridge engineering department to fill a need in the maker's own production of textiles and is now manufactured by Bachmann-Uxbridge for the trade.

Prices and descriptive literature are available on request from Bachmann-Uxbridge Worsted Corp. Other products in the Uxbridge "mill-proved" line include the Gentle-Air dryer, Uxbridge chalker for filling winders, Easy-Rid textile chalk, and Uxbridge control spray for pin drafters. (B-3)

Turbo Tow Stapler



The Turbo tow stapler is designed to maintain optimum fiber parallelism while reducing continuous fibers to fibers of controlled staple length. At the same time the machine is able to offer to a mill extreme flexibility with a minimum of operations from tow to yarn. While designed throughout by Turbo Machine Co. for maximum strength of all parts, the machine is easily given maintenance and is readily changeable from one fiber to another or from one length to another. The sliver produced has very good uniformity and fiber dispersion and it is possible to produce even yarns with but one open-drawing operation with ten doublings, one pin-drafting operation with three doublings, roving and double-creel spinning.

All change gears run on fixed centers to give maximum gear life with the least lost power. All pairs of change gears have a constant total number of teeth, 69, and if a change is desired, one gear is reduced by a number of teeth, while the other is increased by a like number. The gears are lubricated from a central point. For a slight change of crimper lead, a sprocket arrangement allows these small increments. All bearings are of anti-friction type and are over-size for the normal load. These also are lubricated from a central point.

As the machine is equipped with a variable-speed drive, it is possible to regulate readily the output speed if so desired. Front roller pressure, as well as all other roller pressure, is applied in a unique manner. The roller center is eccentric with respect to its housing. As the housing is rotated by means of a wheel at the top of the machine,

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February 1953

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the upper roller is brought closer to the roller underneath, increasing this roller pressure. If the pressure is completely backed off, the rollers separate by 1/16th-inch to facilitate the changing of these rollers. This is accomplished by removing three screws in the roller retaining cone. To free this cone a screw is inserted in a center hole forcing the cone from the roller shaft.

The tow is pretensioned prior to entering the back rollers by means of snubbing bars which are an integral part of the machine. An adjustment knob controls the centering of the tow, while another knob controls the width of the tow as it enters the back rollers.

Means have been provided to heat the tow in situations, such as that of nylon, where this is necessary. Two thermostatically controlled heaters can be made to contact the tow as it passes through the stretching zone. A knob at the top of the heater housing opens the heaters if they are not needed or if their heat would damage the tow when the machine is stopped. Individual thermostats regulate the top and bottom heaters and may be set to give from 150° to 500° F.

The front roller is driven by a constant length chain. The front roller assembly is carried on two large round bars which are marked for the various ratches. When the ratch is to be changed, three bolts are loosened, the front roller pressure removed, and the assembly moved along the bars to the desired setting. In that a constant length chain drive is used, it is not necessary to make transmission adjustments as the ratch is altered. The front roller shafts turn in oil so there is not any lubrication problem. This is also true of the crimper.

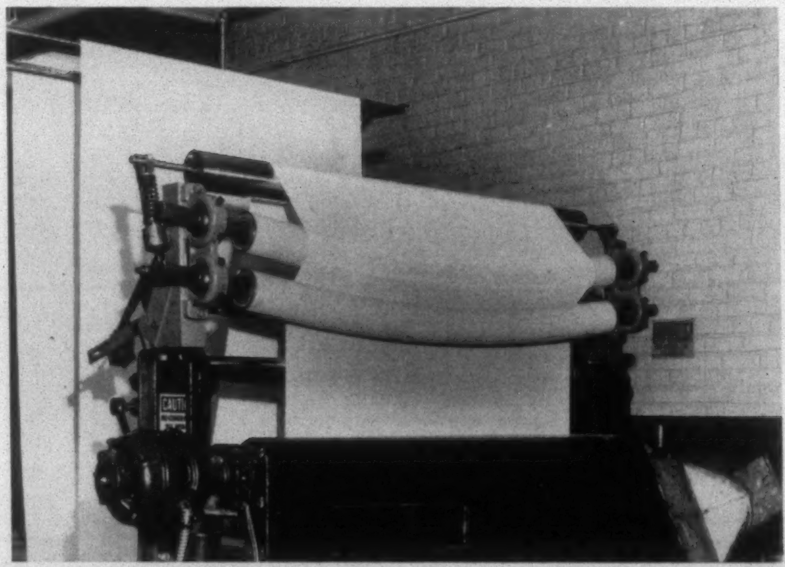
The breaker bars are mounted so that they are not strained at any point, but that they are supported along their entire length. To change blades, three screws are loosened and two blades removed at the same time. The depth of intermesh of these blades is set from the top of the machine and may be adjusted while the machine is in operation.

The product from the front rollers enters a crimper where a suitable crimp is imparted to the fibers. This crimp is adjustable to give the fabrics later made a flexibility of hand and luster. Light crimp gives a silky hand and high luster, while a high crimp gives a worsted hand and dull effect. A vacuum system operates over the breaker bars to remove the fly generated during the breaking process. The accumulated fly collects in a trap which may readily be emptied.

The Turbo tow stapler produces staple fibers from tow by the Perlok system. The continuous filaments are pretensioned to remove all crimp and to insure an even feed to the breaking zone. A draft of between two and eight in the breaking zone subjects each fiber to a strain. At the same time the fibers are thrown out of their normal path by abrasive edges and are thereby broken into staple lengths. By this method all adjacent fibers do not necessarily break at the same point nor to the exact same length. For this reason the uniformity of the sliver as it leaves the front roller is good and the fiber distribution very even. After leaving the front rollers the fibers enter the crimper and from there drop into a conventional roving can in the form of sliver (B-5)

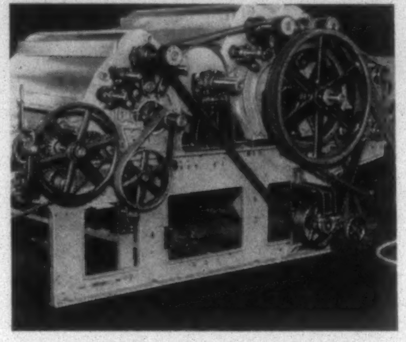
Armco Booklet

Armco Drainage & Metal Products Inc. announces a new 24-page booklet on its Series P standard steel buildings. These structures are widely known through Southern and Southwestern areas as Pioneer buildings. The booklet describes such features as low initial and maintenance costs, fire and lightning resistance, sturdy construction, freedom from obsolescence, and a complete erection service. There are several pages of photographs of typical installations, a page of standard types and sizes, and a section on details, various types of doors and windows, skylights, ventilators, and insulation. Identified as Manual PB-2952, the booklet is being offered without charge to prospective builders. (B-6)



SLACK SELVAGE ELIMINATOR USED IN SHEARING CLOTH—The picture shows use of a Mount Hope slack selvage eliminator mounted on a Hermas AV four-knife shear, to take up slack selvages and spread the cloth evenly while it is being sheared. Through arrangement with Mount Hope Machinery Co., this device is now available for installation on new AV shears at the Hermas Machine Co. factory, Warburton Ave., Hawthorne, N. J. (B-4)

New Hunter Garnett



James Hunter Machine Co., one of the oldest manufacturers of garnetting machinery, has developed a new, simplified garnett for high-speed processing of cotton, jute and synthetic fibers. The Hunter Model 40 garnett is an ideal answer to the problems of many manufacturers in that it exceeds today's production standards while reducing operating and maintenance costs, the company claims. The Model 40, a product of many years experience, offers production as high as 575 pounds per hour on some fibers, with quality carding, has attracted considerable attention.

The Model 40 will effect tremendous savings in maintenance, reclothing and lubrication. Other machines in this field have about 30 rolls and cylinders. The Model 40 has 18. Worker and stripper rolls have been reduced in number to one each per cylinder. This means fewer rolls to "spindle out," to reclothe, and fewer bearings and poppets to replace. Appreciable savings will also be realized in reclothing and lubrication. All cylinders are balanced. With balanced rolls revolving on ball bearings the Model 40 eliminates the gauging troubles experienced when unbalanced rolls with cast iron bearings begin to wear. Feed rolls are equipped with oilite bushings requiring no lubrication, eliminating ever-present danger of oil on stock.

The high production of the Model 40 is accomplished by a larger diameter worker, a stripper and an additional high-speed fancy on the finishing cylinder, all revolving opposite to main cylinder. These three high-speed fancy rolls provide necessary carding to accomplish increased production consistent with quality equal to or better than that of existing equipment. On the older machines the worker r.p.m. is low with the worker revolving in the same direction as main cylinder, all of which tends to hold back the stock. By raising the center doffer above the two main cylinders the stock is carried only one-third the circumference of the doffer instead of two-thirds as on standard machines. The position of doffer above main cylinder eliminates draft below the web which in turn means less stock dropped in transfer from one main cylinder to another. The overhead location of the middle doffer allows quick removal for reclothing. With all other machines it is first necessary to remove the breaker section and feed, an expensive operation.

In addition to an increase of 50 per cent to 100 per cent in production with as good or better carding, a major advance of the new design is its ability to handle low grade and short fiber stock. Short fiber stock is successfully handled through the elimination of slow speed worker cylinders which tend to tear the shorter fibers. Tests to date show it is possible to run cardroom sweeps, picker waste, fly, motes and linters. A slightly modified version, Model 40-S, is designed for synthetic fibers such as Dacron, nylon, Orlon, rayon, Vicara, etc. (B-7)

Meta Substituted Phenols

The addition of long chain alkyl groups to dye molecules is known to confer water repellency on fabrics which have been dyed with such modified dyestuffs. The Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co. has recently announced two phenols which may be used in the production of such dyes. They are meta substituted with 15-carbon alkyl chains. One phenol, known as 3-Pentadecyl Phenol (hydrogenated cardanol), has a flaked waxy appearance, and is pink to white in color. The 5-Pentadecyl Resorcinol (hydrogenated cardol) is a white crystalline solid. The manufacturer has prepared technical data sheets on both these new products, and will send copies to all interested parties. Both of the new products are available in commercial quantities. (B-8)

50th Anniversary Brochure

Users of latices, cements and solvents who are interested in knowing how a chemical manufacturer equips his plant and controls production will find the 50th anniversary brochure of Union Bay State Chemical Co. Inc. of interest. The 24-page brochure contains information and illustrations giving the reader an idea of the technology upon which all the company's products are based. Union Bay State Chemical Co. conducts many analyses and extensive research for its clients and welcomes the opportunity to be of assistance in determining new compounds and applications of the materials within its scope of operations. Copies of the firm's 50th anniversary brochure are available on request. (B-9)

Por-Rok Cement

Permanently repairing chuck holes and breaks in concrete floors and securely fastening machinery, hand rails, seats or equipment of any type to concrete by means of anchor bolts—can now be done quickly, easily and safely with Por-Rok quick setting cement. Repairs to concrete floors can be made during lunch hours or rest periods with practically no interruption to normal operations, it is claimed.

Por-Rok successfully replaces critical lead and sulphur for most bolt-setting operations. Applied cold, there is no heating hazard—and it requires only a few minutes to set up. Por-Rok is extremely easy to use. After the hole has been cleaned, simply mix the Por-Rok powder with water and pour the mixture around the bolt or into the area to be patched. Within 15 to 30 minutes the cement sets hard. Bolts are securely anchored. Patches are ready for light traffic in 15 minutes, normal trucking in 30 minutes, heavy loads in one hour.

Por-Rok is self-bonding, self-leveling, oil-resistant, does not shrink, and requires no troweling for a perfect finish. Its compression strength of 4,500 pounds per square inch is verified by an independent testing laboratory. Further details concerning Por-Rok may be obtained from Hallemite Mfg. Co. (B-10)

Information Folder

The latest information folder of Montgomery Bros. Inc., on the use of latex compounds in backing pile fabrics, cotton rugs and flat goods, has been made available to the industry. In addition to covering the advantages of "C. P." (custom processing) of latex compounds, the folder also gives much valuable technical information regarding various uses and processes. The folder is available, free, on request. (B-11)

Atlas Publication

First issue of a new pocket-size, three-color publication called *Chemmunique* is made available to the executives of chemical process industries by Atlas Powder Co. The publication, to be issued on alternate months, presents helpful information on new and old uses of Atlas chemical products and Darco activated carbons, written in non-technical fashion and illustrated with color cartoons. The first issue, for example, includes short stories of cost-saving applications of chemical products in such fields as decolorizing, removal of starch residues, and use of polyester resins for glass fiber reinforced plastics. Copies may be obtained on request. (B-12)

Cratex Catalog

Presenting the adaptability, versatility and application of Cratex rubberized abrasives, together with complete specifications and prices is the interesting content of the new Cratex Catalog No. 53, just issued. The new catalog contains a most complete and comprehensive treatise about rubberized abrasives on burring, smoothing and polishing operations and their use in industrial establishments. Cratex rubberized abrasives are backed by 30 years of industrial, professional and technical application-performance and are manufactured in wheels, points, blocks, sticks and cones for machine or manual application. All Cratex products are made in four standard "grit-types" ranging from relatively coarse to extremely fine textures, and give excellent results on hard or soft metals, plastics, ceramics and other materials. The new Catalog No. 53 is available free from Cratex Mfg. Co. (B-13)

Simple Recorder Controller

A 16-page illustrated bulletin just issued by the Foxboro Co. describes the restyled Foxboro circular case controller. This in-

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EASTFORD, CONNECTICUT

SOUTHERN REP.—GREENVILLE BELTING CO., GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
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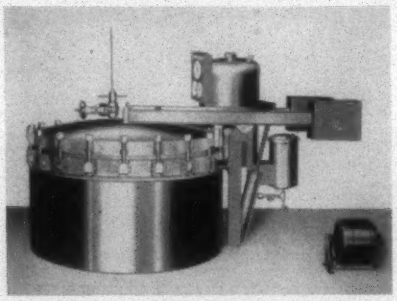
strument, familiar throughout the industrial world, has been selected for more than 50,000 installations, to automatically control temperature, pressure, liquid level, humidity or other process variables.

Showing typical applications in the textile, metal and ceramic industries, the bulletin discusses each unit of a pneumatic control system, from the measuring element to the control valve. A section of installation diagrams and text is devoted to on-off and proportional control, explaining how to select the appropriate controller action to match the demands of a process. Instrument components and their individual functions in the control of such equipment as kettles and dryers are thoroughly covered.

A two-page data section analyzes the four classes of measuring systems available for automatic temperature control, illustrating a variety of temperature bulbs, sockets, flanges and other accessory equipment. Measuring elements for automatic pressure control are also shown. Other pages feature indicating controllers, Rotax electric controllers, chart records, instrument specifications and mounting dimensions. Copies of new Bulletin 465 will be sent on request. (B-14)

Hy-Temperature Kettle



Newest addition to the Riggs & Lombard "Fleet Line" is the Hy-Temperature stock dye kettle for dyeing synthetic fibers at temperatures up to and including 250°. At these elevated temperatures dyeing of the hydrophobic synthetics becomes simple and easy, the dyeing cycle is greatly reduced, penetration and levelness are much enhanced, and dye exhaustion is virtually complete, it is said by the manufacturer.

SMO stainless steel (Type 316) is used throughout. The Riggs & Lombard Hy-Temperature kettle has many worthwhile improvements including insulation and is equipped with proper instrument panel having pressure gauges and thermometer. The cover which is of the hinged type is counterbalanced and opened and closed by air. A suitable pressure relief valve is provided for safety.

Liquor is circulated through the stock in this Hy-Temperature kettle from the top of the cheese to the bottom and the flow is not reversible. All heating is done by a heat exchanger resulting in a constant uniform volume of dye liquor from start to finish with no build-up due to condensate. It can also be used to cool down the liquor to a temperature below atmospheric boil, at the end of operations.

A standard part of the equipment is a boil-up tank of 35 gallons capacity equipped with steam pipe and dart nozzle as well as ejector for feeding the original charge of dyestuff or acid into the pressurized expansion chamber of large capacity. It is felt by the manufacturer that pressurized expansion chamber is a very worthwhile addition to the machine since it provides plenty of room for dye adds or feeds on and also allows nearly 100 per cent of the dye to be exhausted from the dye bath in contrast to other systems where the expansion chamber is cut off at atmospheric boil and the dyestuff contained therein, as well as the heat, thrown away.

An additional and unique item of equipment is the small "shading" tank which allows small quantities of dyestuff to be added without losing temperature or pressure in order to bring the stock to the exact shade desired. The main tank is also fitted with a sampling device which allows a sample to be taken quickly and easily at any time without loss of either temperature or pressure.

Riggs & Lombard states that the new Hy-Temperature stock dye kettle is being made in standard capacities and can readily be made into a combination type for handling both raw stock and top either on jack spools or standard ball top form. All sizes are made in strict accordance with the A.S.M.E. Code for unfired pressure vessels, and will be shipped with the stamp of approval of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. Complete details available on request from Riggs & Lombard. (B-15)

Diesel Engine Booklet

A unique and informative new booklet on diesels, written in simple, non-technical language, has just been published by the P. & H. Diesel Division, Harnischfeger Corp. Entitled, "What You Should Know About Diesel Engines," it effectively calls upon the grade school "primer" technique for both telling and illustrating the diesel story. Its main objective is to show just how simple the modern diesel engine is and how easy it is to understand its operation. The booklet records the diesel engine's invention and early development; compares it with the gasoline engine; tells about the two-cycle and four-cycle types of diesels; explains its operation in simple pictures and words; and reports latest advancements in modern diesel engine design. The new two-color booklet is in handy pocket size and has dozens of illustrations in its 28 pages. "What You Should Know About Diesel Engines" will be mailed on request. (B-16)

Link-Belt Booklet

Helical gear drives — their advantages, fields of application and correct selection—are discussed in a new illustrated 16-page Book No. 2451, just released by Link-Belt Co. Full-page cross-sectional views show in detail the design and construction features of both the double and triple reduction types. Installation photographs picture typical installations.

All factors governing correct selection are described in detail. The right drive for any application can be chosen readily, because horsepower ratings for all drives, in all ratios, for various input speeds, are shown in tabular form. Load classes for 170 types of machines are tabulated. Other tables give the maximum overhung loads for drives of various sizes. Principal dimensions of the various drives are shown. Link-Belt helical gear drives are made in a range of sizes for capacities from fractional to over 100-horsepower and ratios up to approximately 300 to one. Book No. 2451 will be sent to any interested reader on request. (B-17)

Two Emery Booklets

Emery Industries Inc. has made available to the industry a new booklet "Twitchell Oils for Cotton Finishing." This new booklet is devoted primarily to the use of Twitchell oils for finishing Sanforized fabrics. However, other finishing operations, such as regular finishing, finishing of absorbent fabrics, and warp slashing, are discussed also. Specific data pertains to such special properties as re-wetting speed, imparted softness, resistance to yellowing, and the "balance" of these properties in each product. Also included are comparisons of these special properties with competitive products, data concerning the selection of the proper Twitchell oil, and specifications of Twitchell oils 7231, 7240 and 7250.

A booklet describing Emery's 12-hydroxystearic acid and hydrogenated castor oil also is available upon request. These two materials have recently become standard sales products and carry the designations, Hyfac 442, 12-hydroxystearic acid and Hyfac 2142 hydrogenated castor oil. The descriptive booklet contains their physical and chemical properties, specifications and suggested uses. A complete bibliography is also included. (B-18)

Power Distribution Bulletin

A new bulletin, a guide for plant engineers on electric power distribution practices in large and small plants, has been announced by the General Electric Co. The 28-page, illustrated, two-color bulletin, designated as GEA-5900, is entitled "Industrial Power Distribution Idea Book." The new publication covers utility distribution practices; methods of buying electric power; what to do when a choice of primary voltages is available; application of primary switches and circuit breakers; types and arrangements of primary cables; and types of load-center distribution systems. Also discussed in the booklet are the following topics: use of branch feeder switches, starters and fuses; grounding of systems; combined power and lighting; how to calculate interrupting capacity; how to apply capacitors; method of obtaining economical direct current, and other allied subjects. (B-19)

One-Man Fire Engine

The manufacture of a new, powerful, one-man fire-fighting wheeled engine for extinguishing large-scale B and C fires has just been announced by the American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp., manufacturer of fire-fighting equipment since 1834. It is a dry chemical wheeled engine, with a capacity of 150 pounds. Discharging free-flowing, quick-smothering Alfco dry chemical, this new Model 150 is a companion-unit to the Model 350, Alfco's two-man engine with a capacity discharge of 350 pounds of the dry chemical compound.

The new Model 150 is only 480 pounds in weight, fully charged, and can be easily wheeled, maneuvered, and operated by one man. It carries the inspection and approval label of Underwriters' Laboratories, with B and C classification. The expellent is dry nitrogen, with a sustained operating pressure of 200 psi during the entire period of discharge. All the contents can be discharged in about 45 seconds, if necessary. However, the nozzle lever has a spring loaded mechanism which permits opening or closing the nozzle at the option of the operator. Thus it is possible to conserve the dry chemical supply while the operator is shifting his position, or should he complete extinguishment with a reserve of the dry chemical still in the tank.

Free literature is available from the American-LaFrance-Foamite Corp. upon request. (B-20)

Honeywell Catalog

The Brown Instruments Division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. has made available its new 24-page Catalog 1550 which describes and gives details on measurement and control of pH, Redox and conductivity; includes easy-to-understand theory behind electro-chemical measurement, and gives up-to-date information on recorders, controllers, amplifiers and electrodes. Catalog also contains information on where and how to use automatic pH, Redox and conductivity measuring and controlling equipment. (B-21)

Card Flat Chain Lubricator

Announcement has been made of development of a simple and inexpensive method for automatically applying oil to card flat chains. Called the M & J card flat chain lubricator, the device is designed for use on most makes of cards. It is mounted directly onto the card and is driven by the flat chain. Outstanding advantages attributed to use of the device are: (1) life of flat chains is increased, (2) life of case hardened worm gears that drive the flats is increased because the load is reduced by the chain being lubricated and more flexible, and (3) flats can be set more accurately due to the elimination of "bucked flats" (flats that fail to lie down on flexible bend due to the inflexibility of the rusty chain). Additional data may be obtained from W. G. Jarrell Machine Co. (B-22)

Fluorescent Luminaire Booklet

A 24-page pocket catalog of fluorescent commercial and industrial luminaires is available from the Westinghouse Electric Corp. Detailed descriptions accompanied by photographs and diagrams of each of the luminaires tell where the respective types are best applied, what models are available, the features of each, and their dimensions. In addition, a four-page table provides convenient access to standard data on all the luminaires. The style number, description and price of each is given. Copies of this booklet, B-5799, are available on request. (B-23)

Static-Type Roof Coatings

The use of improved fibrated asphalt emulsions for roof coatings has been rapidly gaining in popularity for industrial and institutional use. This "static" or non-flowing type of coating is especially easy to apply by brush or spray thereby reducing application costs. Because of its non-flowing characteristics it is as useful on pitched roofs as it is on those having a flat surface. Certified Emulsion will not become brittle in low temperatures and does not oxidize rapidly when exposed to weather, it is claimed. It has no tendency to run, sag or "alligator" when subjected to hot sun.

Once a surface is coated with Certified Emulsion, the water vehicle evaporates and the minute particles of asphalt fuse to form a continuous film having the pliability and high exposure resistance of the original asphalt. It can be applied over most any type of roof and is available both in fibrated and non-fibrated consistencies. While the material is a water emulsion, once the water has evaporated after application, the coating becomes highly water resistant. In addition to its primary use as a roof surfacing product, certain types of Certified Emulsion may be adopted for the protection of other structural surfaces as a protective coating against weather, rust, etc.

Additional details concerning these products are available without charge from United Laboratories Inc. (B-24)

Exidust Booklet

Billmyre Blower Division of Lamson Corp. has developed a new 20-page two-color booklet giving complete information on the Lamson Exidust central vacuum cleaning system. Diagrams as well as photos are used to describe this industrial and commercial cleaning system. Exidust picks up dirt, dust and small particles by means of a flexible hose and attachments and passes them through a stationary piping system to one or more collector separator tanks. An integral exhauster and motor unit provide the required vacuum. Following basic engineering information, the booklet describes uses and names representative users. Design features and details are clearly presented. Sufficient engineering data is included in the bulletin to make it possible for the reader to plan his central vacuum cleaning system in complete detail, down to the last cleaning tool. Copies are available on request. (B-25)

Instron Integrator

Instron Engineering Corp. announces availability of its new bulletin describing the Instron integrator. The Instron integrator is described as an electromechanical device for obtaining the time integral of a varying input signal. It is based upon the principle of a precisely controlled variable-speed drive, whose output speed is caused to be accurately proportional to the input signal that is to be integrated. Thus the total shaft rotation of the output becomes a direct measure of the time integral of the

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input function. A mechanical revolution counter is geared to the output and registers the desired integrated value. Copies of the informative bulletin are available on request. (B-26)

Cyanamid Technical Bulletin

American Cyanamid Co.'s textile resin department announced recently the publication of a technical bulletin, "Aerotex Fire Retardants" which describes methods of applying the firm's line of Aerotex fire-retardant finishes. The booklet is available to mills an finishers on request. (B-27)

Magnetic Starters

Announcement is made by Cutler-Hammer Inc. of a new line of magnetic starters, contactors and relays. This new line incorporates a simple five-unit construction designed to install easier, work better, last longer. A wrap-around cover pulls off, fully exposing the front and both sides of the unit for 180° accessibility. The five independent parts consist of two contact blocks, a magnet coil, an armature and a three-coil or two-coil overload relay mounted on a steel panel. Each part can be removed from the front without disturbing another part.

The new line features a three-coil, adjustable overload relay permitting four ratings from each heater coil by changing its position. This adjustability provides protection within three per cent of full load motor rating. The three-coil overload offers better protection against single phasing where unbalanced or unstable line conditions may occur.

The double-break contacts, made of a special silver allow, can be inspected by pulling off a snap-on cover; the contacts can be removed without tools. The complete contact block can be removed by loosening two screws; the overload relay by turning out two screws. The armature, which pivots on rolling bearings, and the magnet coil may be replaced easily without tools. The complete panel, with all units assembled, can be taken out of the metal case by loosening three screws.

All terminals are angled to face front, and are equipped with solderless connectors that take a vice-grip on solid or stranded wire, or both . . . or wire of different sizes. The cover and base are finished in gray enamel baked on bonderized metal. (B-28)

Mico Fiber Microtome

The Mico Fiber Microtome, for identifying the fiber content in mixtures of yarn, is described in a new bulletin recently issued by Mico Instrument Co. The instrument is available in two models, No. 200, which is designed for fibrous or circular material and is engineered with a .031-inch aperture, and No. 201, which is designed for film, paper or similar flat material and is furnished with an aperture .125-inch long by .015-inch wide. Write for free copy of bulletin. (B-29)

Serving The Textile Industry

Taylor Joins Walker Top

James E. Taylor of Charlotte, N. C., who has represented Houghton Wool Co., Boston, Mass., and, subsequently, its subsidiary, Houghton Top Co., in the South for more than 20 years, has severed his connection with the company to become Southern sales representative of Walker Top Associates, also of Boston. The Walker firm formerly was represented by J. O. Foil of Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Taylor will continue to operate under the name of James E. Taylor Co.

Glover Southern Inc.

Production of loom bobbins, quills and spools recently was started in the new plant of Glover Southern Inc., Greensboro, N. C., a Southern outgrowth of Glover Woodturning Co. Inc. of West Millbury, Mass. The plant contains 15,000 square feet and houses about 50 specialized machines. Heading the concern are R. E. L. Holt Jr., president; Floyd A. New, treasurer; and Weldon P. Glover, vice-president and general manager. Mr. Holt and Mr. New are with the firm of R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates, manufacturers representatives.

Merger Is Announced

Mark W. Mayes, president of Pioneer Heddle & Reed Co. Inc., 1374 Murphy Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., announces a merger with Walker Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., which is a division of the Draper Corp. of Hopedale, Mass. Pioneer Heddle & Reed Co. was organized in 1934 and, although younger than its competitors, now occupies a prominent place in the textile field. It is the only Southern manufacturer of heddles and frames which are used in conjunction with looms. The Draper Corp. Walker Division formerly was engaged in the manufacture of this same type of product. This merger will make it necessary to greatly expand the facilities of the Pioneer plant. Walter M. Mitchell of Atlanta is vice-president of the Draper Corp. and is in charge of the Southern territory, with offices in Atlanta and at Spartanburg, S. C. Draper's Walker Division in Philadelphia has been closed and machinery transferred to Pioneer.

Roy Noble Expands

Roy Noble announces that he has bought the Temple roll rights to manufacture stock, finished rolls, etc., of Cutler Textiles Inc. of Greenville, S. C., and that he will service the customers of Cutler in the future. Cutler Textiles Inc. will continue business in all its other lines of tapes, bands, belts, etc. Roy Noble is represented in the South by John P. Batson of Greenville, S. C.

Faultless Names Agents

Yeomans' Textile Services, Spartanburg, S. C., and Unity Supply Co., a subsidiary of Methuen Card and Napper Clothing Co., Columbus, Ga., were recently appointed to represent Faultless Caster Corp. in the distribution of its newly designed ball bearing textile top roll.

Both Charles L. Yeomans and Robert Brice of the Yeomans organization are well-known in the trade, particularly in the states where they will distribute the Faultless top roll. Mr. Yeomans will personally handle the product in South Carolina, while Mr. Brice will specialize in service to mills in North Carolina and Virginia.

Unity Supply Co., Columbus, Ga., will be the Faultless textile roll representative in Georgia and Alabama. Howard Sherlock, Donald Sherlock and J. W. Davis, three well-known textile representatives, will handle the complete top roll line for Faultless.

New Tesco Plants

Tesco Chemicals Inc., supplier to textile mill bleacheries and other industries, has opened two new plants to meet the increased demand for chlorine and ammonia, T. E. Schneider, president, made known. The new plants are located at Tampa, Fla., and Thomasville, N. C. They currently are producing chlorine and ammonia and will provide rapid delivery in the areas served. Later the two plants' facilities may be expanded to produce the other products Tesco manufactures, Mr. Schneider stated. H. L. Miers, formerly of Atlanta, is manager of the plant at Thomasville.

Partnership Announced

Roger M. Allen and Loring W. Carney announce the formation of a partnership to practice industrial management consulting work. Until recently both men were vice-presidents and directors of Barnes Textile Associates Inc. The new firm is to be known as the Beacon Management Counselors with offices in Boston and Winthrop, Me. Messrs. Carney and Allen have been actively associated with industry and management consulting work for a period of 18 and 23 years, respectively, the majority of the time as management consultants. They bring to the new company a wide experience in treating with all types of management problems, including plant surveys and appraisals, incentive systems, wage plans, workloads, machine assignments, cost and production control systems, production planning, inventory controls, sales analysis and employee training.

O. Thomas Austin, formerly with A. D. Julliard & Co. Inc., will be associated with the new group in its Maine division. A. Frederick Allen, until recently with M. T. Stevens & Sons Co., division of J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., will also be associated with the new group in the Boston division.

One of the policies of the new company, its founders state, is to provide a consulting management service tailored to meet the requirements of the smaller manufacturing units as well as to offer a complete service to the larger concerns.

Supply Firm Formed

Southern Textile and Industrial Supply Co., a new Charlotte, N. C., concern, has been formed to conduct a wholesale business in the Southern states in supplies for textile mills and other industrial plants. G. Clyde Hunter is president and treasurer of the company. Daniel J. Stowe of Belmont, N. C., is secretary, and William J. Pharr of McAdenville, N. C., is vice-president. The company was granted a charter by the Secretary of State in Raleigh recently. Authorized capital stock is $100,000.

Saco-Lowell Expanding

Malcolm D. Shaffner, president of Saco-Lowell Shops, announced recently that plans had been completed for the expansion of plant facilities at Sanford, N. C., and this work will commence immediately. With the completion of expanded facilities at Sanford, the repair and supply depot, now housed in the Charlotte, N. C., property, will be moved to Sanford; thus with manufacturing and additional plant facilities available at Sanford, the company states it will enable them to still further improve the servicing of Saco-Lowell equipment throughout the South. In line with the move, the present Charlotte properties will be disposed of during the year, and new and improved sales offices established in both Charlotte and Greensboro, N. C. The company also maintains sales offices in Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.

Plan Methanol Plant

Heyden Chemical Corp. and Monsanto Chemical Co. have entered into an agreement to build a methanol plant adjoining Monsanto's new acetylene facilities, located in Texas City, Tex., Simon Askin, president of Heyden Chemical Corp., and Joseph R. Mares, general manager of Monsanto's Texas operations, announced recently.

The methanol plant will use by-product gas from the acetylene operation. Heyden and Monsanto will share equally in the cost of construction and in the output of the plant which will have approximately 25 million gallons per year capacity. Commercial production will begin in January 1955. According to the terms of the agreement between Monsanto and Heyden, the joint enterprise will continue for a period of years and provides for optional termination thereafter. "Both Heyden and Monsanto are substantial consumers of methanol," Mr. Askin and Mr. Mares said. "By joining in this venture, facilities of adequate size for economic operation are possible."

"This expansion program in partnership with Monsanto Chemical Co. is in line with Heyden's policy in recent years to integrate facilities and concentrate its expansion activities in those fields in which it is well established," Mr. Askin continued. "Methanol, one of the most widely used industrial chemicals, is one of the most important raw materials required by Heyden in the production of formaldehyde, hexamethylenetetramine and pentaerythritol, the base for quick-drying weather-resistant paints, varnishes, resins and lacquers.

"In addition to methanol's large use as a base for formaldehyde, this important chemical and its derivatives are finding increasingly large volume uses in the production of pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs, rubber chemicals, photographic chemicals, varnishes, paint removers, artificial leather, waxes and resins, polishing and cleaning agents, detergents and many other uses."

Mr. Askin stated that the 60-acre plot of land on the Houston Ship Channel acquired by Heyden in 1951 was bein held available for use in future expansion.

Glenwood Machinery Moves

The headquarters of Glenwood Machinery Associates Inc., formerly located at East Orange, N. J., has been moved to 85 Chestnut St., Newark 5, N. J. Charles F. Jones Jr. is president of the firm, whose representative in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia is R. E. L. Holt Jr. and Associates of Greensboro, N. C.

New Research Facilities

New research facilities for Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass., will be erected on the Concord turnpike in West Cambridge and will be ready for occupancy by the end of the year, Earl P. Stevenson, president of the well known industrial research and engineering firm announced recently, adding that construction would begin in April.

Mr. Stevenson continued, "Modern industry is highly technical and is demanding more and more from science. Consulting organizations such as Arthur D. Little Inc. must expand both in personnel and facilities to keep pace with the need for their services in the United States and throughout the world. The ability to meet and solve technical and business problems is the life blood of our economy."

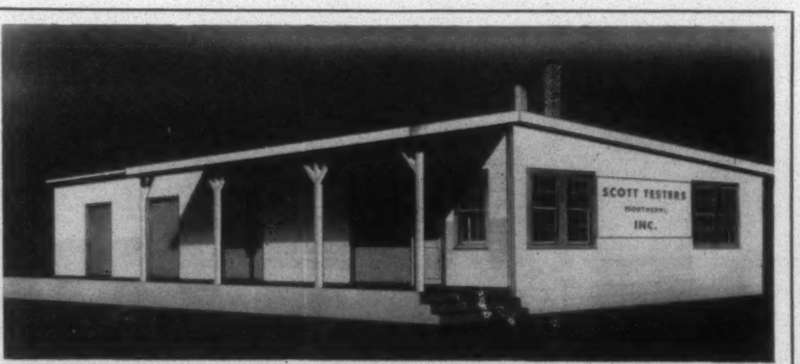
This new building will be situated in a new industrial area and immediately adjacent to a building recently completed for Little's mechanical division and occupied on Jan. 1. It will be a two-story, E-shaped structure of almost 60,000 square feet. Present plans are that it will house the company's experimental operations in physics, chemical engineering, new-product development, and production methods.

Fork Truck Rental System

A novel nationwide plan which permits users to lease industrial lift and fork trucks and allied equipment rather than buying them has been announced by the C.I.T. Corp., the industrial financing subsidiary of C.I.T. Financial Corp.

The new plan, placed in operation recently, enables factories, warehouses, railroads and others to obtain materials handling equipment by paying monthly rentals as the machines are used. Under the program, the field sales organization of materials handling firms will negotiate leasing agreements for equipment with potential users. C.I.T. will then purchase the required equipment and lease it to the user for an agreed period of time.

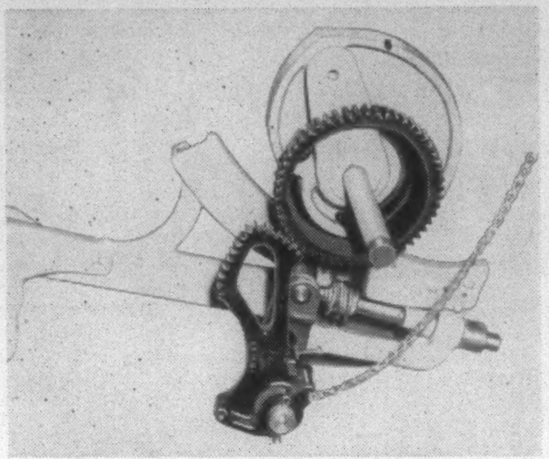
The sponsoring organization explained that the leasing plan will help many enterprises meet their expanding production and service requirements while avoiding the substantial capital investment required to purchase materials handling equipment.



SCOTT TESTERS (SOUTHERN) INC., 216 Reidville Road, Spartanburg, S. C., will as of March 1 be the authorized source of servicing, repairs, supplies and parts for Scott testing equipment in use in textile mills in the Southeast. Facilities will include a machine shop capable of completely rebuilding Scott testers, and a complete stock of factory-made parts and supplies will be maintained. The establishment is under the direction of John Hargreaves, and will be staffed with factory-trained personnel available to travel to the mills for such servicing as can be done on the premises, or for transporting to the shop equipment which can be serviced, rebuilt or modernized more suitably at Spartanburg.

It is emphasized that Scott Testers (Southern) will devote its activities to furnishing service, parts and supplies for existing installations. This arrangement in no way affects the status of John Klinck of North Augusta, S. C., who for many years has represented Scott Testers Inc. Present policies and representation will be retained with reference to sales of new equipment and engineering assistance to customers and prospective customers on new problems concerning physical testing.

THE HOLCOMBE WARP BUNCH BUILDER



This Bunch Builder device for a warp spinning frame makes a skill wind at the beginning, laying the first lap on the bobbin so as the tail of the thread will not whip up into the way of the top of the bobbin, breaking down on the last lap. Without this device, a piece of thread is left on the bobbin which is to be wound off or cut off, taking up the time of the operator as well as making imperfection on the bobbin with a cutting instrument which will sooner or later have to be replaced and is also expensive.

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1952 Man-Made Fiber Output Declines

United States production of all man-made fibers in 1952 totaled 1,396,400,000, or seven per cent below the record 1951 production figure of 1,503,900,000 pounds, according to the *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau Inc. Rayon output of all types was 806,300,000 pounds in 1952, a seven per cent decline from the 1951 figure of 865,400,000 pounds. Acetate production was 329,500,000 pounds against 428,800,000 pounds in 1951, a decrease of 23 per cent. On the other hand, last year set a new record for output of the non-cellulosic fibers, the total being 260,600,000 pounds or 24 per cent higher than 1951.

World rayon and acetate production last year is tentatively estimated by the *Organon* at 3,400,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 14 per cent from the 1951 record figure of 3,957,000,000 pounds. Filament yarn at a 1,800,000,000-pound estimated world total decreased 15 per cent compared to the previous year, while staple+tow production at 1,600,000,000 pounds was down 13 per cent.

Of the 1952 United States rayon and acetate output, 73 per cent or 828,800,000 pounds were filament yarn and 27 per cent or 307,000,000 pounds were staple+tow. In spite of the noted decline from 1951 to 1952, last year's rayon and acetate production was three times as great as the 1939 per-war output.

Rayon and acetate imports into the United States during 1952 are estimated to have amounted to 69,200,000 pounds of yarn and staple+tow, representing a 28 per cent decline from 1951. Total available supply for consumption during 1952 amounted to 1,215,400,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple+tow, a loss of five per cent compared to 1951 and ten per cent below the all-time record year of 1950. Producers' exports from the United States last year totaled 14,300,000 pounds, leaving a net import balance of 54,900,000 pounds.

Producers' stocks at the end of 1952 totaled 81,800,000 pounds, which compares with Dec. 31, 1951, stocks of 106,500,000 pounds. Of the 1952 total, 43,800,000 pounds were rayon filament yarn, 20,600,000 pounds were acetate filament yarn, and 17,400,000 pounds were rayon+acetate staple+tow.

The *Organon* analysis of 1952 production reveals that only high-tenacity viscose rayon filament yarn and rayon staple showed increases over 1951. Output of the various types of rayon and acetate last year, and their percentage changes from production in 1951 and 1950, respectively, were as follows: viscose high-tenacity yarn 412,300,000 pounds, +24 per cent and +34 per cent; viscose+cupra regular+intermediate tenacity yarn 182,200,000 pounds, —44 per cent and —43 per cent; acetate yarn 234,300,000 pounds, —22 per cent and —28 per cent; and total rayon plus acetate filament yarn 828,800,000 pounds, —14 per cent and —13 per cent.

In the staple+tow division of the industry, rayon was produced to the extent of 211,800,000 pounds, a gain of two per cent over 1951 and 12½ per cent over 1950. Acetate output amounted to 95,200,000 pounds, a drop of 26 per cent compared with 1951 but 18½ per cent over 1950. Total rayon+acetate staple+tow output in 1952 was 307,000,000 pounds, 8½ per cent below 1951 but one per cent higher than 1950.

United States production in 1952 constituted 33 per cent of the world total production of rayon and acetate, the same as in 1951; in 1939, United States output was only 17 per cent of the global figure, according to the *Organon*. The United States produced 46 per cent of the total world output in filament yarn last year compared with 45 per cent in 1951 and 29 per cent in 1939, and 19 per cent of the world rayon and acetate staple+tow output compared with 18 per cent in 1951 and five per cent in 1939.

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn by domestic producers in 1952 amounted to 855,700,000 pounds, domestic consumers receiving 844,800,000 pounds and the balance being exported. Domestic consumers took 1½ per cent less than in 1951, while exports were 14 per cent lower than in the previous year. The *Organon* also notes that imports of filament yarn in 1952 amounted to only about 200,000 pounds compared to 5,100,000 pounds in 1951 and 6,400,000 pounds in 1950.

The only increase in 1952 shipments of the viscose+cupra rayon yarn for textile purposes was for miscellaneous uses. To all other domestic outlets, shipments decreased from 1951 the following percentages: hosiery 39 per cent, circular knitgoods 15 per cent; warp knitgoods ten per cent; broad woven goods 34 per cent; narrow woven goods seven per cent; and total textile uses 28 per cent. On the other hand, shipments of viscose yarn for tires and related uses last year increased 24 per cent, as noted.

Except for a small rise in shipments of circular knitters and no change in sales to narrow weavers, all trade categories of acetate yarn users took less yarn than in 1951. The percentages of decline for the various trades were as follows: hosiery 15 per cent; warp knitgoods ten per cent; broad woven goods six per cent; total domestic shipments six per cent; and exports 23 per cent.

The most important outlet for rayon plus acetate textile yarn was the broad woven goods industry which in 1952 received 78½ per cent of the 441,800,000-pound total. In 1951, broad weavers accounted for 80 per cent of the total domestic textile yarn shipments, which in that year amounted to 535,900,000 pounds. Warp knitters were the next most important 1952 outlet, receiving seven per cent; circular knitgoods 6½ per cent; miscellaneous uses 4½ per cent; narrow woven goods 2½ per cent; and hosiery one per cent.

By geographic areas, the *Organon* records that, compared to 1951, all areas in 1952 except the South shared in the decreased total filament yarn shipments. Of all filament yarn shipped last year, the Piedmont area received 41 per cent, followed by the South with 20½ per cent, Pennsylvania and Ohio 19½ per cent, New England 12 per cent, Metropolitan 6½ per cent, and Mid-West and West one-half per cent. The most striking percentage increase was shown by the South, which was in fourth place with 14 per cent in 1951 and jumped to second place in 1952, as noted.

Of the 403,000,000 pounds of yarn shipped to tires and related use manufacturers, New England received 1½ per cent; Metropolitan 1½ per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 28½ per cent; Piedmont 30½ per cent; South 38 per cent; and Mid-West and West a nominal share. The shipments of 441,800,000 pounds of rayon and acetate yarn for textile

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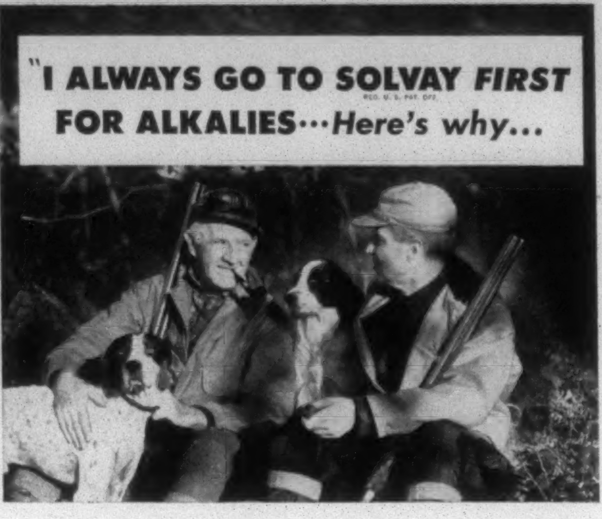

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uses were distributed as follows: New England 22 per cent; Metropolitan 11 per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 11 per cent; Piedmont 50½ per cent; South 4½ per cent and Mid-West and West one per cent.

Producers' total shipments of rayon and acetate staple+tow in 1952 amounted to 304,800,000 pounds, which was comprised of 3,400,000 pounds of exports and the balance of 301,400,000 pounds to domestic consumers. By types, domestic producers' total shipments were made up of viscose+cupra staple+tow to the extent of 209,900,000 pounds and 94,900,000 pounds of acetate staple+tow. With imports of staple+tow amounting to an estimated 69,000,000 pounds, the total available for domestic consumption was 371,000,000 pounds or ten per cent less than in 1951.

By trades, domestic producers' shipments of rayon plus acetate staple+tow last year were distributed as follows, together with the percentage change from 1951 in parentheses: cotton sale yarn spinners 5½ per cent (plus six per cent); other cotton spinners 84 per cent (minus five per cent); carpet and rug manufacturers 1½ per cent (—67 per cent); woolen and worsted spinners 4½ per cent (minus seven per cent); and other domestic consumers 4½ per cent (+44 per cent).

By territories, domestic shipments of rayon and acetate staple+tow were distributed as follows in 1952: New England 11½ per cent; Metropolitan 1½ per cent; Pennsylvania and Ohio 2½ per cent; Piedmont 73 per cent; South ten per cent, and Mid-West and West 1½ per cent.

Groups Request Fabric Performance Standards

A conference of national organizations meeting in New York last month asked the American Standards Association to initiate a project for the development of standards for the performance of textile fabrics. The project will include articles purchased and used by hotels, hospitals, and other institutions. Thirty-nine producer, consumer, distributor and technical groups were represented.

The American Hotel Association, which originally proposed the project, explained that standards are needed to define the performance characteristics of fabrics that go into such items as towels, hotel uniforms, upholstery and drapery materials, table linens, overalls, and work shirts. Test methods are needed to check whether the fabrics meet the standard requirements.

The work will be similar to that done on the American standards for rayon, acetate, and mixed fabrics. These standards define such requirements as tensile strength, colorfastness, washability, and similar characteristics needed for different specific uses.

Hotels buy nearly 14 million towels, six million sheets, and five million pillow cases every year. On an average day, they send to the laundry more than four million towels and two million sheets.

At present institutional buyers find it difficult to know what service they can expect from the fabrics they buy. Upholstery fabrics that would give long service in an inside hotel room may fade badly when exposed to the sun by an outside window. Blankets that are strong and resist tearing when pulled one way sometimes tear easily when pulled the other way. Waitresses' dresses may shrink or fade when laundered.

The American Hotel Association uses a research laboratory which tests products and equipment purchased by its 6,000 member hotels. Its work consists of checking samples of materials before purchase to determine their serviceability for specific uses and checking materials and equipment after purchase to determine the reasons for any failures. For this work standard specifications, test methods, and performance requirements are needed, it was explained.

Representatives of the cleaning, dyeing and laundering industries participated in the discussions and expressed full support of the project. They indicated particularly the need for greater knowledge of the end uses to which fabrics are to be put and the necessity of more complete instructions as to conditions under which the articles should be washed or dry cleaned.

In expressing their approval of the project, representatives of the American Hospital Association called attention to the fact that American standards for sheets and pillow cases have been useful to institutional buyers. A survey conducted recently shows that they are now in wide use. Standards developed under the procedures of the American Standards Association represent national agreement rather than the viewpoint of a single organization.

Representatives of consumer groups—the American Home Economics Association, the American Association of University Women, the American Federation of Labor, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations—spoke in favor of the proposed project. They hoped that while the standards are developed for institutional purposes they can be adapted to fabrics for home use. They were assured that development of standards for institutional use would make it easier to develop standards for fabrics for the relatively milder wear given in homes.

The conference recommended that the American Hotel Association undertake the administrative responsibility for the project. It was also recommended that standards be developed for the finished articles wherever possible.

It was explained that use of the standards developed, as in the case of all American standards, would be entirely voluntary. These standards would be given wide publicity and distribution, but their actual use in the fabrics and end projects would come about by their voluntary acceptance by the manufacturers and their use by reference in the orders of commercial purchasers and ultimate consumers. The hotel association indicated that it would recommend use of the textile standards to its 6,000 member hotels, as it will do also in the case of the American standards for rayon, acetate and mixed fabrics, now in press.

Davis Again Heads Southeastern A.A.T.C.C.

Papers on Acrilan and package dyeing highlighted the Feb. 7 meeting of the Southeastern Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists held at Talladega, Ala. Dr. F. J. Soday of the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., addressed the group on "Acrilan—the Acrylic Fiber," and various aspects of package dyeing were considered by Ernest Saswell of the Ciba Co.

Factors of population growth, competition of acreage for food and fiber production, fluctuating prices in keeping with demand and supply, and the need for fibers to meet

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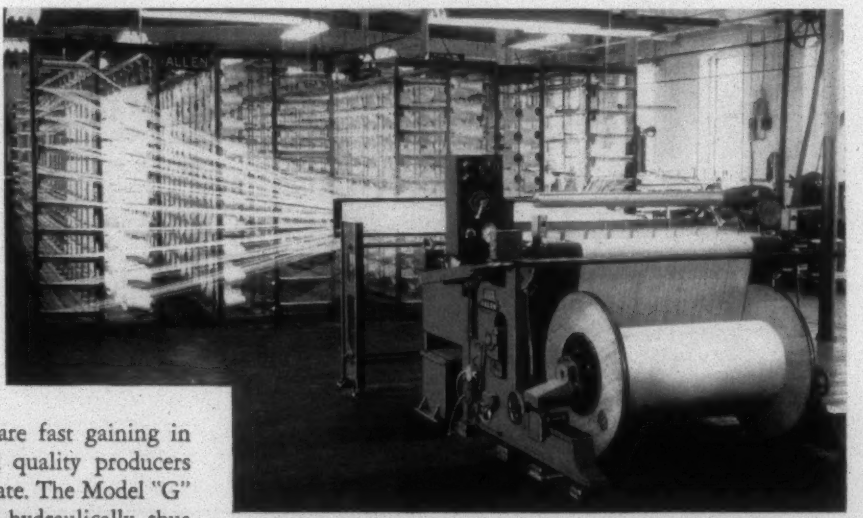

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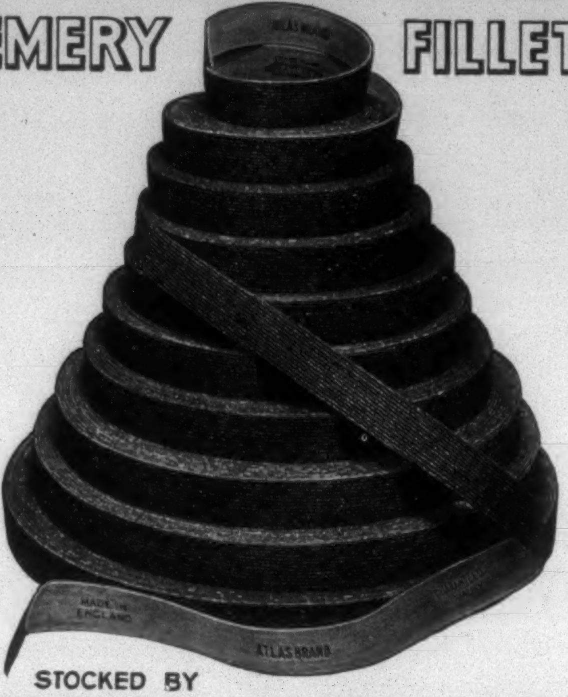

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specific textile requirements all have a bearing in the industry, Dr. Soday said. With these factors pointing to an increasing need for synthetic fibers, Dr. Soday said, Acrilan acrylic staple, developed by Chemstrand, has taken its place in the family of new textile fibers.

In tailoring Acrilan to the consumer market, it was decided that the most important single factor influencing customer acceptance was the provision of a full range of colors, Dr. Soday continued. "To this end we have given primary attention to imparting the property of ready dyeability to the fiber. As a result, Acrilan can be easily dyed with only minor modifications of standard dyeing equipment," he asserted.

Acid dyeing has been successfully applied to Acrilan to acquire a range of brilliant colors with good wash fastness and crocking characteristics. Union dyeings with wool appear possible in light to medium shades with many acid dyes. Chrome dyes are applied to Acrilan in substantially the same manner as acid dyes, with the exception that slightly more acid is required for complete exhaustion. Chrome dyes are generally excellent in light and wash fastness characteristics. Premetallized acid dyes may be used on Acrilan, making available a range of colors with fastness properties intermediate between the acid and chrome dyes.

Selected azoic dyes may be applied to Acrilan with beta-hydroxy naphthoic acid to yield colors with acceptable light fastness and generally excellent wash fastness. Acrilan shows a moderate affinity for acetate dyes, which may be readily applied from neutral solutions at the boil. Union dyeings with rayon may be obtained by cross dyeing with acetate dyes on the Acrilan component and using direct dyes on the rayon.

Vat dyes have a fair affinity for Acrilan and are best applied in light shades as the sulfuric acid esters of the reduced dyes. The use of high temperature with normal vat dyes has given fastness ratings on Acrilan in some cases better than that of the older fibers. From this variety of dyes which may be applied to Acrilan, a veritable spectrum of shades may be made available to the designer for the fabrication of styles having excellent consumer appeal," Dr. Soday said in concluding his summary of the dyeing techniques.

All officers of the unit have been re-elected for a second term. They are: Jack Davis of Chemstrand, chairman; Thomas H. McCamy of Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga., vice-chairman; J. W. Swiney of Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., secretary; William B. Amos of Stein Hall Co., Atlanta, treasurer; C. Russell Gill of Southern Sizing Co., Atlanta, and H. Gillespie Smith of Calco Chemical Co., Atlanta, councilors; sectional committee; W. O. Bozeman of Russell Mfg. Co., Alexander City, Ala.; R. B. Hallowell of Coates & Clark Inc., Albany, Ga.; John K. Boykin of National Aniline Co., Atlanta; and John Tatum of American Cyanamid Co., West Point, Ga.

Mill Maintenance Termed Growing Business

Maintenance of textile plants is a big business that is getting bigger, it was brought out during a round-table discussion conducted by H. S. Colbath of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., as part of the Fourth Plant Maintenance Conference held last month at Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Colbath disclosed, for instance, that it would cost $500,000 to re-build the floors in Bibb's plants unless satisfactory upkeep methods are found for them. A representative of Deering, Milliken & Co. Inc., also observed that his firm spent $24,000 for the wheels on small transporting trucks in one plant in a single year.

These facts came out during a discussion of the best ways to maintain concrete floors. These are subject to severe pitting and breakage caused by the rolling of trucks carrying 1,400 to 1,800 pounds of material across them constantly. The dropping of warps and beams after they are being carried by fork life trucks are also ruinous to concrete, it was observed. Mill men brought out the fact that this damage also leads to safety hazards. This, too, can run up the costs immeasurably.

One mill official said his firm found an answer to wheel wear in one that was made of Neoprene. These are costly but save the floors, he said. Floor damage from wheels on such trucks is frequently caused by the ridges worn into the concrete by steel or cast iron wheels, he explained.

A maintenance official from American Enka Corp. observed that his firm overcame this problem by utilizing aluminum tires instead of rubber. Rubber tires deteriorate especially fast because of travelers and similar metallic parts on the floor, he said. However, American Enka has a foundry in which it can cast tires, he said. Other mill men responded that loose threads become clogged in the wheel hubs and axles and they find it necessary to assign a couple of men to the permanent task of removing these threads.

The exponents of Neoprene wheels and aluminum-tired wheels observed that they had eliminated the thread problem also. Once broken, the concrete floors present a huge problem of the best way to patch them, it was brought out.

Puritan Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., has a sealer compound and cleaning material that has solved the problem for one big textile group, it was disclosed. This material prevents powdering and breakage and the floor maintains a surface impervious to wear, it was claimed. The mill that adopted this method seals the floor with this material once a year and buffs it about every 30 days.

Some of the maintenance officials contended that this was an expensive process. The answer to this was that the cost was saved through the avoidance of a single serious injury. In addition, it was explained the adoption of the material resulted in cutting the scrubbing crew in half. At this point several of the mill men observed that they no longer scrubbed floors because it is dangerous, rots the floors and the leakage can injure expensive machinery on the floor below. A single leak over one card, for example, can ruin $500 worth of card clothing.

Mr. Colbath then stated that he had devised a system for Bibb which resulted in waterproof flooring. He did this to a 30-year-old oil-soaked floor at a cost of 50 cents a square foot, he said. The method called for removing the old floor first and then reinforcing it with roofing felt, 14-ounce, cotton duck scrap and so installing and coating this material that it served as a permanent waterproof base. The old floor was put back and there has not been a leak in nine years, he explained.

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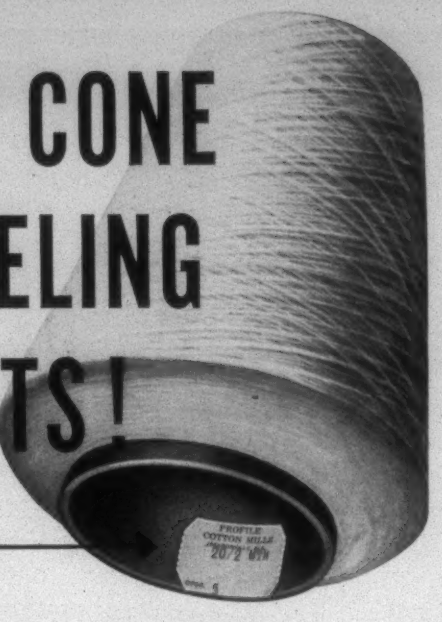

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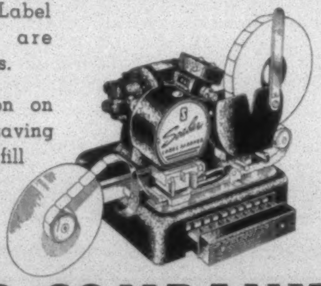

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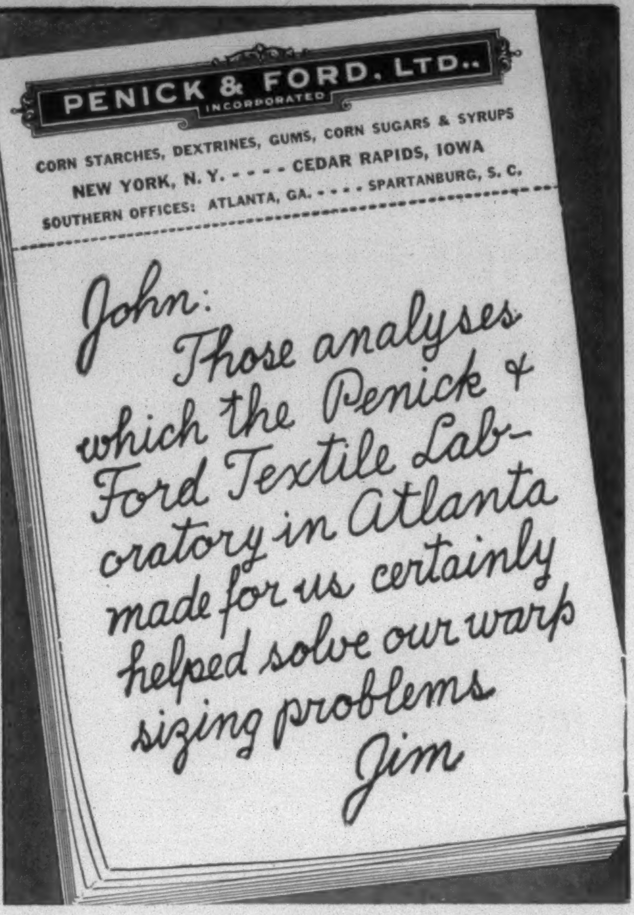
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(s-275) which will be conducted during the second half of the Teachers' College Summer Session, Columbia University, July 27 to Aug. 14, 1953. The course will be held at the United States Testing Co.'s main laboratories in Hoboken, N. J. This also marks the fourth year Teacher's College has accredited the course for three points credit toward a degree.

This comprehensive three-week course is open to representatives in the field of home economics, education, retailing and others who have had some elementary textile training. Through lectures, demonstrations, and practice sessions, students will cover all phases of analyses on textiles and related merchandise, identification of fibers, chemistry, detergency and research. Special emphasis will be given to the various textile processing and finishing techniques. Field trips are scheduled during the course to supplement the class work.

This course offers an outstanding opportunity for further education in textile developments. Former students have found the course stimulating and informative. Enrollment has included representatives from all over the United States as well as from foreign countries. Each student receives a box of reference material, consisting of fibers, yarns, swatches and literature. Since the group is limited in number, each member may receive individual instruction and opportunity to use equipment.

Classes will be in session from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. from July 27 through Aug. 14. In addition, three days, Aug. 17-20, are scheduled with special elective field trips for interested class members. For further information and application forms, write to: Miss Dorothy McDonald, Director, Consumer Service Division, United States Testing Co. Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Textile Technologists Conduct Symposium

"New Textile Horizons Through Technology" provided the theme for the all-day symposium conducted Feb. 3 at the Hotel Statler in New York City by the American Association of Textile Technologists. Speakers emphasized the multitude of problems that must be met and overcome to produce a fabric of sound construction to meet a given end-use. Leonard S. Little, textile consultant, served as chairman of the symposium.

The morning session heard a series of three talks on technological developments in apparel, home furnishings and industrial fabrics under the chairmanship of George H. Hotte of A. M. Tenney Associates and introduction by Erb N. Ditton of Gotham Hosiery Co. The afternoon session was devoted to a question and answer panel discussion under the chairmanship of Clare W. Bendigo of American Cyanamid Co.

In spite of the technical knowledge available today, Marvin R. Cross, president of Greenwood Mills, forecast slow progress toward the right fabric for the right use. Mr. Cross declared "it is going to be a slow process to get successful and lasting results from synthetic fibers." He disputed the belief that "miracle" fabrics and all-purpose fabrics were now here.

Mr. Ditton discussed new textile horizons, which he said meant a concept of the textile industry as one industry. "It should not be considered, like many have in the past and still as too many of us do today, as many separate industries—a cotton industry, or a wool industry, or a synthetics industry," Mr. Ditton declared. "The end-use must be the criterion," he emphasized.

If an all-synthetic product best fills the need, then, Mr. Ditton said, the product must be so constructed, "or as the needs demand, natural fibers should be employed or a combination of natural and/or man-made fibers can be used." Mr. Ditton said it was probable that in the last-mentioned combination, the widest of all "new textile horizons" has been opened.

Herbert R. Schwarz, director of research and fabric development of Wellington Sears Co., emphasized the need to consider carefully the extremely complex relationships existing between fiber yarn and fabric structure in the development of textile materials for specific industrial purposes. Mr. Schwarz pointed out that there were broad opportunities for research in industrial textiles, pointing out that only the surface had been scratched so far.

Close co-operative efforts on the part of the textile manufacturer with the fiber producers as well as the industrial users of textiles should be maintained in order to ensure the orderly and constructive exchange of vital information on textile properties and end-use requirements," Mr. Schwarz explained.

Walter Scholer, head of fabric development at American Viscose Corp. and A.A.T.T. president, speaking on "Technological Development of Apparel Fabrics," said performance, not newness, would be the factor which will determine the future of many of the newer man-made textiles.

"The new fibers," Mr. Scholer said, "have all been instrumental in the development of the newest type of tropical-weight suiting. This is only the starting point and as the knowledge of fiber qualities increases, newer functional fabrics will be developed.

"However," Mr. Scholer continued, "any so-called new product, especially the man-made fibers, must have certain definite advantages over similar established products, whether they are natural or other man-made fibers. Such advantages might be cost, durability, unusual applications or any other number of factors. Merely to possess one or all of these advantages is not enough if the fact is not widely proved or made known. I might add here that clever advertising campaigns do not prove anything."

Discussing "Technological Development of Home Furnishings Fabrics," Otto C. Haufe, research director of Turner Halsey Co., declared that manufacturers who fail to accept the concept of fabrics and garments engineered for the end-use for which they are intended will find their way becoming ever more difficult. Mr. Haufe devoted much of his talk to napery, pointing out that the householder looks for "informality and easy living" in fabrics for dining purposes.

Young Named Cotton Council Board Chairman

Harold A. Young of North Little Rock, Ark., was re-elected president of the National Cotton Council of America last month at the group's annual meeting in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Young also was elected chairman of the board of directors succeeding Oscar Johnston. Mr. Johnston was elevated to the position of founder and honorary board chairman.

Other officers re-elected are: L. T. Barringer, Memphis, Tenn.; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla., and H. L. Wingate,

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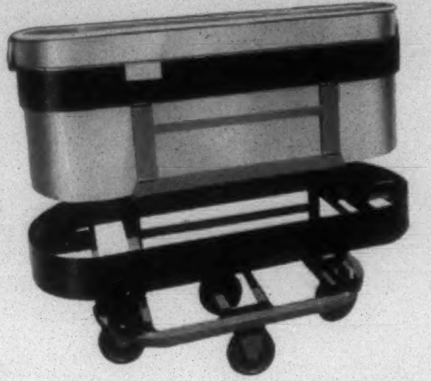

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Macon, Ga., as vice-presidents; Wm. T. Wynn, Greenville, Miss., treasurer; Wm. Rhea Blake, Memphis, executive vice-president and secretary, and Robert R. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., and Lamar Fleming Jr., Houston, Tex., as advisors to the board.

Five new directors were elected to the board. Audrey Lockett, Vernon, Tex., represents the ginners; Thomas N. Durst, Columbia, S. C., W. H. Smith, Galveston, Tex., and Charles F. Manly, West Memphis, Ark., are new additions to the warehousemen group; and C. D. Tuller, Atlanta, Ga., is a new merchant board member.

Prominent textile executives re-elected to the board, to represent the spinners, are: A. B. Emmert, vice-president of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; Charles C. Hertwig, president of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; J. Craig Smith, president and treasurer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Fred W. Symmes of Greenville, S. C., president of Piedmont Plush Mills; and A. K. Winget, board chairman of American & Efird Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

1954 Machinery Exhibition Being Planned

"The American Textile Machinery Exhibition of 1954 promises to be the greatest educational event held in the history of the textile industry," says William K. Child, vice-president of Draper Corp., and chairman of the exhibition committee of the American Textile Machinery Association. Other members of the group's exhibition committee who will serve with Mr. Child are: R. G. Ross, Barber-Colman Co.; Frederic W. Howe Jr., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; W. H. Rometsch, Fletcher Works Inc.; P. K. Schwartz, Proctor & Schwartz Inc.; Robert Leeson, Universal Winding Co.; D. Friday, Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.; W. Frank Lowell, Saco-Lowell Shops; and J. Hugh Bolton, Whitin Machine Works, who is president of the association.

The American Textile Machinery Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the American Textile Machinery Association in the largest auditorium in the world, at Atlantic City, N. J., April 26-30, 1954. Albert C. Rau, of Campbell-Fairbanks Associates, is manager of the exhibition.

Plans for the show are well underway, being inaugurated at a luncheon conference held at the University Club, Boston, when editors and publishers of textile business papers having a total circulation of more than 300,000 met with officials of the A.T.M.A. and members of the advertising managers group of the association. Presiding at the meeting was Mr. Child, and present were Mr. Bolton, George F. McRoberts, advertising manager of Whitin Machine Works, who is chairman of the advertising managers group, and A. K. Landau, Saco-Lowell Shops; W. E. Christensen, James Smith & Sons Co.; John Freed, Universal Winding Co.; John C. Nash, Marshall & Williams Corp.; Harold S. Wing, Crompton & Knowles Loom Works; Sumner Smith, Abington Textile Machinery Co.; Edward Connor, Foster Machine Co.; James Gilman, Draper Corp.; all being members of the advertising managers group.

Wheeler Booklet Themes Plant Layout

The third in a series of valuable booklets designed for administrating and operating executives of industry, "Plant Layout," is now available from the consulting engineering firm of Wheeler Associates Inc., 15017 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 7, Ohio. This booklet which was preceded by ones detailing the subjects, "Materials Handling" and "Industrial Maintenance," cover such important phases as the work area, how to develop a better layout, layout planning, work area planning, and basic principles of good layout. Other topics detailed: balanced motions, a fixed place, using gravity and drop delivery, using holding devices, pre-positioning of tools and materials, making parts in multiples, and using ejectors and clamps.

Two pages of the booklet are devoted to an improvement check sheet which poses more than two dozen questions which are designed to aid in evaluating a company's existing layout. Copies of this or the preceeding two booklets may be had by written request to Wheeler Associates Inc.

1953 Maid Of Cotton Begins Tour

The 1953 Maid of Cotton, hazel-eyed Alice Corr of Selma, Ala., opened her 65,000 mile international tour in behalf of the cotton industry at Miami, Fla., Feb. 2. Until the middle of July the attractive 19-year-old University of Alabama sophomore will be traveling continuously to carry the story of the season's outstanding new cottons to more than 40 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Latin America.

In each of the cities on her tour the Maid will be presented in all-cotton fashion shows, will make radio and television appearances, and will call on mayors, governors, city and industry leaders to deliver goodwill greetings from the 13 million members of the U. S. cotton industry.

The 1953 Maid of Cotton tour itinerary includes stops at: Miami, Feb. 2-3; Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 5-6; New Orleans, La., Feb. 9-10; Houston, Tex., Feb. 12-13; Dallas, Tex., Feb. 16-18; El Paso, Tex., Feb. 19-20; Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 23-25; Los Angeles, Calif., Feb. 26-March 1; San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 2-3; Fresno, Calif., Mar. 5; Bakersfield, Calif., Mar. 6; Omaha, Neb., Mar. 9-10; Cleveland, Ohio, Mar. 12-13.

On March 16, the Maid will return to New York City to board an Air France plane for a visit in Paris and three other European capitals. She will return to the United States on April 3, to make the second half of her U. S. tour with appearances at: Spartanburg, S. C., April 6-7; Charlotte, N. C., April 9-10; Philadelphia, Pa., April 13-15; Boston, Mass., April 17-18; Washington, D. C., April 22-24; Columbus, Ga., April 27-28; Atlanta, Ga., April 30-May 1; Jackson, Miss., May 4-5; St. Louis, Mo., May 7-8; Memphis, Tenn., Memphis Cotton Carnival, May 11-16; Denver, Colo., May 21-22; Des Moines, Ia., May 25-26; St. Paul, Minn., May 27-28; Chicago, Ill., May 29-June 3; Detroit, Mich., June 4-6. After her visit to Detroit, the pretty cotton emissary will cross the border into Canada, visiting Montreal June 11-12; Toronto, June 15-16; and Hamilton, June 18-19.

Alice Corr, the 1953 Maid of Cotton, was welcomed to New York City's Worth Street market Jan. 22 in a ceremony at the offices of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Miss Corr and her entourage were greeted by W. Ray Bell (president of the A.C.T.M. who is shown presenting to her the association's historic "Great Gavel") at a special meeting of the group's board of directors and a welcoming committee, and was elected president-for-a-day.

The final phase of the 1953 tour will take the Maid to several Latin American nations. She is scheduled to leave Miami on Braniff's "El Conquistador" for a month's visit in Central and South America, concluding the tour with her return to the United States July 20. Maid Alice is the

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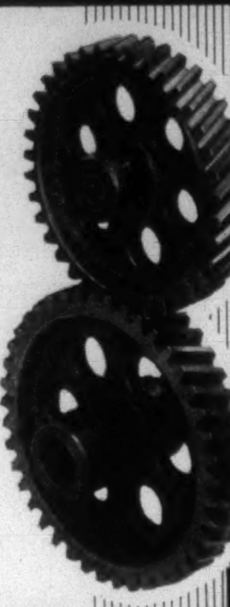

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Alabama Cotton Mfrs. To Meet April 9-11

The 1953 annual convention of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association will be held in Biloxi, Miss., at the Buena Vista Hotel, April 9-11, it is announced by Dwight M. Wilhelm, executive vice-president of the association..

T. P. Roberts, treasurer of Adelaide Mills, Anniston, vice-president of the Alabama Cotton Manufacturers Association, is chairman of the annual meeting committee. Other members of the committee are Joe L. Jennings, executive vice-president of West Point Mfg. Co., Lanett, president of the association; A. D. Elliott, Huntsville Mfg. Co., treasurer of the association, and Paul Redmond, Alabama Mills Inc., and T. D. Russell, Russell Mfg. Co. Inc., past presidents of the association.

The 1953 meeting will open with a "welcome party" tendered by members of the service and supply industries. C. Russell Gill, Southern Sizing Co., Atlanta, Ga., is head of the service and supply committee, succeeding John C. Turner, Atlanta, deceased. Assisting him will be Ben H. Crawford, Southeastern Engineering Co., West Point, Ga., and John H. O'Neill, O'Neill Bros. Inc., Atlanta.

Q.M. Association To Meet In Baltimore

The Quartermaster Association will hold its 1953 annual convention Oct. 1-2 at Baltimore, Md. Headquarters hotel will be the Lord Baltimore. Selection of the convention city and hotel was made recently at the annual meeting of the association's executive committee. The committee adopted a policy which will permit R.O.T.C. students to become members of the Quartermaster Association. Object of the new venture, it was stated, is not only to interest the prospective future Quartermaster officers, but to maintain that interest in the association's program after the officers have been graduated from their universities.

Survey Management Problems In South

Beginning of a six-month survey of management's needs and problems in the Southern textile industry was announced recently by Herbert L. Werner, head of Werner Textile Consultants, one of the largest textile consultants organizations in the country. The survey, which began Feb. 10, is being directed from Atlanta, under the joint supervision of Paul Mills and Jack C. Werner.

Mr. Mills early this year was named a member of the executive committee of Wernertex, which is the top managing group for the entire company. Until his transfer to Atlanta, Jack Werner had acted as assistant to Herbert Werner and R. M. Ashner, senior partners, in co-ordinating the activities of the Werner organization throughout the U. S. A. and Canada.

Decision to begin this survey, Mr. Werner explained, was based on the organization's growing activities in the textile mills in the South. "Like a great many forward-looking business people, we are tremendously impressed with the industrial growth of the South, but we have a feeling that what has happened so far is only the beginning," Mr. Werner explained. "In order to participate in this growth, we are undertaking the survey of the area, so that we can determine best how we can make a greater contribution in our efforts to service the textile industry."

Established in the late 30s, the Werner organization has worked with over 200 textile mills in the South, New England and Canada. Currently, its engineers are also at work on a number of assignments outside the country in many of the leading textile mills in Canada and Venezuela. Included among the wide range of textile management consulting work Wernertex is doing are such activities as: Installation of comprehensive quality controy systems, finished cloth controls, methods for the co-ordination of production and sales, work load analyses, etc.

Eutectic Welding Show, Repair Clinic

Bryant Supply Co. Inc. of Gastonia, N. C., was scheduled to sponsor a Eutectic welding show and repair clinic in Gastonia Feb. 26-27. Experts from Eutectic Welding Alloys Corp., Flushing, N. Y., were to be present to demonstrate latest welding techniques and to show what can be done with the Eutectic low temperature welding rod. Bryant Supply Co. recently was appointed a distributor for Eutectic low temperature welding rods and electrodes. A. M. Martin of Charlotte, N. C., is plant representative for Eutectic. L. O. McCullough, also of Charlotte, is Bryant salesman for the Piedmont Carolinas.

Soap, Glycerine Group Re-elects Wrisley

George A. Wrisley of Allen B. Wrisley Co., Chicago, was re-elected president of the Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers at the recent 26th annual convention of the group at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. New vice-presidents of the group are: For the East, E. H. Little, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.; Mid-West, E. W. Wilson, Armour & Co.; Far West, Albert Haas, Newell-Gutradt Co. The vice-presidents replaced are: East, J. J. Babb, Lever Bros. Co.; Mid-West, E. A. Moss, Swift & Co., Chicago; Far West, E. M. Finehout, Los Angeles Soap Co.

Four newly-elected directors are: A. B. Hersberger, manager of the products sales division of Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia; Melvin Fuld, vice-president of Fuld Bros., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Weirich, vice-president of C. B. Dodge Co., Westport, Conn.; and E. B. Osborn, president of Economics Laboratories Inc., St. Paul, Minn.

Re-elected treasurer is Nils S. Dahl of John T. Stanley Co. M. A. McManus, Lever Bros., was named assistant treasurer. He succeeds H. F. Elberfeld of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Hoboken, N. J. Re-elected chairman and vice-chairman of the industrial soap division, respectively, were R. S. Carmel, H. Kohnstamm & Co., and William Langford, Armour & Co.

There is good reason to believe that half of the synthetic detergents used for industrial purposes goes to the textile industry, it was stated by Dr. Donald Price, technical director of Oakite Products Inc., speaking on the synthetic detergent program during the annual convention. This would amount to about 200 million pounds a year on the basis of an active ingredient composition of about 35 per cent, he declared.

On the same program, Dr. Reginald Wakeman, technical director of Quaker Chemical Products, forecast a large growth for the cationic surface active agents, which have

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heretofore been surpassed in growth by the anionic and non-ionic types. Dr. Price based his figures on an average of the estimates of the quantity of synthetic detergents used for industry.

A generally optimistic picture as regards supply of raw material for the soap industry, but with some upward revision of prices likely, was drawn by the panel on raw materials held during the final day of the convention. Lawrence H. Flett of the National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., presided over the discussions, which covered the outlook on fats and oils, petroleum alkylate, alkalies, phosphate, sulfuric acid, packaging materials, essential oils and construction materials.

An increase in the selling prices of soda ash, caustic soda and caustic potash by year's end may occur as a result of the continued rising trend in production costs, Lester B. Gordon, Solvay Process Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., told the gathering. Speaking on alkalies, Mr. Gordon noted that present prices of caustic soda and soda ash have been in effect since October 1950 and on liquid caustic potash since July 1950. The supply of alkalies, the speaker said, was adequate to supply America's needs in 1953. He said additional facilities for alkali production this year would provide a reasonable reserve capacity to cushion any emergency that may arise.

The growth of the detergent industry in the past few years and its increased use of sulfuric acid was stressed by Mark Biddison, General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. Mr. Biddison noted that the detergent industry uses about 200,000 tons of sulfuric acid yearly. He said the supply of sulfuric acid is ample, and is "better and stronger than ever."

This year, the manufacturer has his choice of picking suitable packaging materials and methods to do a better job of delivering and selling his product, Lloyd Stouffer, of *Modern Packaging* told the group. He referred to polyethylene as possibly the most important of the newer packaging materials.

Cite Industrial Development In S. C.

More than $67,000,000 was spent or allocated for industrial development in South Carolina in 1952, much of it in textiles, L. W. Bishop, director of the state research, planning and development board, announced recently. The year's developments brought the state's post-war industrial growth to $822,000,000, continuing giant gains in industry which placed South Carolina at the top among all states for industrial expansion from 1948 to 1951, Mr. Bishop said.

"More important than the dollar figures," he said, "is the fact that since 1945 more than 103,000 new jobs have been created for our people, with new payrolls in excess of $247,000,000. It's the jobs that count," he added, "and after all it's the character of the people that makes our industrial development possible. The people themselves and the sound government they have created are the two principle advantages South Carolina has to offer industry.

"We now have a potentially much greater advantage in the educational program launched by Governor Byrnes and our legislature. This is one of the greatest steps ever taken to further industrial development, since it will serve to augment the natural abilities of our people. In addition, Governor Byrnes has aided materially by making trips with me to other states to see industrial leaders personally and demonstrate the character of our government. This impresses them greatly and is of tremendous help."

Since Jan. 1, 1945, the state has secured more than 1,000 new industrial plants representing a total investment of over $479,000,000. Also, more than 1,100 plant expansions have been announced or completed at a cost of approximately $342,000,000. These figures do not include the huge sum being expended on the atomic fuels plant in Aiken and Barnwell counties. Latest estimates have placed the final cost at approximately one and one-half billion dollars. Thus the state's total post-war growth amounts to well over two and one-quarter billions.

In its latest annual report issued Jan. 1, the research planning and development board said the state has made substantial strides in diversification, citing as an illustration the "impressive array" of heavy industry, tool making and die work and machine repair shops.

"The benefits which accrue to the state from new industrial development are almost impossible to measure. They affect, directly or indirectly, every citizen of the state in many ways. In addition to wages, industry must expend money for raw materials, services, utilities, taxes and many other items which indirectly affect the livelihood of our citizens."

Equipment Standardization Program Launched

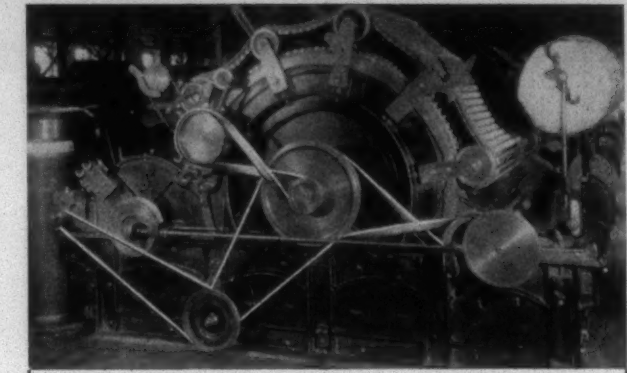
The Caster & Floor Truck Manufacturers Association is now conducting an equipment standardization program aimed at satisfying an industry-wide need of long standing—standardization and simplification of part sizes, descriptions, capacities and applications of products classified as manual material handling equipment, casters and wheels.

From the standpoint of economy and efficiency, there can be little question of the value of standards. Economies are evident in the field of engineering through greater interchangeability and use of standard specifications. To the manufacturer, standardization means fewer materials and a smaller variety of parts with longer runs and greater continuity of operations. The user benefits through concentration on a reduced variety of products, improvement in deliveries, and simplified servicing.

It is the desire of the Caster & Floor Truck Manufacturers Association to use democratic procedures in launching a voluntary standardization program. Thus, it is hoped to obtain eventual standards acceptable to manufacturers and users throughout the industry. The C.F.T.M.A. is seeking the active, voluntary co-operation of all those persons involved in the design, production and use of a great variety of products in the industrial caster, wheel, and hand and floor truck classifications.

James S. Hanson, vice-president of the Fairbanks Co. of New York who is general chairman of the equipment standardization program has announced the formation of six product standardization task committees. These task committees and their chairmen are as follows:

(1) Trucks—two-wheel including barrel skids, drum cradles and prybars, chairman, L. C. Conner, Orangeville, Mfg. Co. (2) Trucks—platform including dollies, chairman, J. J. Taylor, Towsley Trucks Inc. (3) Trucks—trailer and wagon type, chairman, E. H. Jakes, Jakes Foundry Co. (4) Skids—dead, semi-live and lift jacks, chairman, P. B. Lanham, Lanham Co. (5) Wheels—industrial, chairman,



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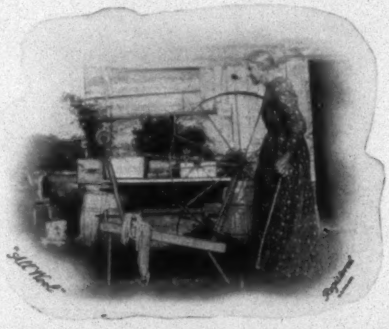

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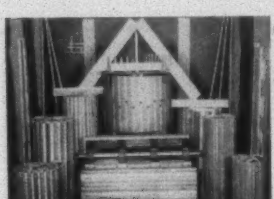

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W. J. Daugherty, Firestone Industrial Products Co. (6) Casters—industrial, chairman, G. M. Mead, Divine Bros. Co.

The association actually is embarking on six different standards programs, each of which will be largely the responsibility of members of the various product standards task committees. Each product task committee is asked to (1) prepare a standard nomenclature, (2) prepare a classification and description of the product types, (3) recommend standard sizes, (4) recommend capacities, (5) recommend applications, (6) recommend standard testing procedures.

As the various product task committees complete their work, recommended standards or simplified procedure will then be submitted to user groups, non-member manufacturers and interested government agencies. After agreement of users and the industry has been obtained the standards will probably be submitted for review to the American Standards Association. It is anticipated that completed standards will eventually be published and distributed by the association.

Those individuals and groups interested in contributing information and suggestions, thus speeding preparation of the standards and insuring complete coverage of all products concerned, are requested to write the Equipment Standardization Committee, c/o Caster and Floor Truck Manufacturers Association, 27 East Monroe Street, Chicago 3, Ill.

Stabilization Process Utilizes Infra-Sonics

The Hatay stabilization process, a new development in shrinkage control which operates on mechanical principles using infra-sonic impacts without the need for added chemicals, is said to produce major economies in both cost of equipment and processing. Successful runs have been made with pilot equipment using samples of a variety of materials and a mill-sized machine will be in operation shortly at the plant of a large textile finisher, it is reported.

A variety of woven fabrics (both light and heavy cottons) and synthetics have been controlled to acceptable commercial degrees of residual shrinkage by this finishing process, and it is claimed that absorptivity and "hand" have been improved in the treatment.

The process is the result of fundamental studies in England and applied research in the United States during the past several years by Charles G. Hatay of Beverly Farms, Mass. Its development has had the guidance of members of the textile finishing and equipment manufacturing industries.

Detailed information has not been revealed but the essentials of the new process are summarized as follows: (1) Treatment of the fabric while it is free from tension. (2) The presence of adequate moisture in the fabric at the outset of the treatment, and the reduction of the moisture to below a critical amount before completion of treatment. (3) Imposition of infra-sonic impacts applied all over the fabric at small areas of contact.

The process is accomplished by means of a machine which serves the triple purpose of conveyance of the fabric without rolls, drying the fabric, and providing the required infra-sonic energy by means of power impacts. This threefold operation in the machine permits substantial economies compared with existing methods, it is claimed.

Because of the lack of tension on the fabric and the avoidance of contact with hot metallic surfaces as in compression methods of shrinkage control, it has been shown that the process can be used to finish synthetic fabrics without ironing or shine. Tests indicate that relatively modest sized apparatus should permit textile stabilization at a rate of 100 yards a minute, which permits continuous treatment in line with the production and other finishing operations.

The Hatay process has been accepted by the Centro Sperimentale Textile Research Institute in Milan, Italy, it is reported, after rigorous testing. It is believed that the Hatay process will be applied to some of the Italian textiles brought to this country. Pending patent applications broadly protect the new process, it is said. Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass., research organization, has been associated in the development of the process.

Schwarzenbach Says Chromspun Here To Stay

"Of this year's crop of new fibers, Chromspun undoubtedly is one that is here to stay. 1953 should see Chromspun becoming as familiar and popular in consumer circles as the older synthetics, acetate and rayon, have been for decades," Robert M. Schwarzenbach, president of Schwarzenbach Huber Co., predicted last month in a year-end business statement for the press. "I also expect that during the next year silk will regain much of its one-time prestige when consumers discover what it can do for fashion fabrics of Orlon, Dacron and the other newer synthetics blended with this 'queen of fibers.' Such fabric blends are ideally suited for men's better shirts and women's blouses and washable dresses," he further stated.

"Years ago a suggestion that silk or for that matter other natural fibers should be blended with synthetics would have been considered heretical in many textile circles. Today, however, it is accepted since the advent of the newest synthetics has shown us that as yet no all-purpose fiber exists. Each fiber is best suited to a limited number of uses only. It is by blending that their potential can be broadened to cover today's diversified demand for style and wearing qualities," Mr. Schwarzenbach pointed out.

"In fact, the past year has shown that only when fabric manufacturers had something new and better to offer they overcome their customers' reluctance to buy. This era of fiber evolution is bound to continue into the coming year. The trend to fabrics of blended fibers should even gain momentum in 1953 and its impact will be felt by virtually every segment of the cutting trades," he said.

Analyzing the anticipated silk comeback, Mr. Schwarzenbach declared, "We are realistic about the silk situation. We realize that it won't ever again be the volume fiber it was 30 years ago; it has too many limitations, property-wise and price-wise. But it is about the easiest fiber—natural or synthetic—to dye, and it has an appeal to both eye and hand that is unmatched to date. By blending silk with Orlon, these desirable attributes can be passed along to the synthetic, in exchange for washability, quick-drying, shrink-resistance and shape retention.

Book Themes Production Cost Control

How to Control Production Costs, Phil Carroll's newest book, is based on the practical philosophy that "control is action, not figuring or systems." Scheduled for February publication by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., this book tells specifically how to arrive at more correct product costs:

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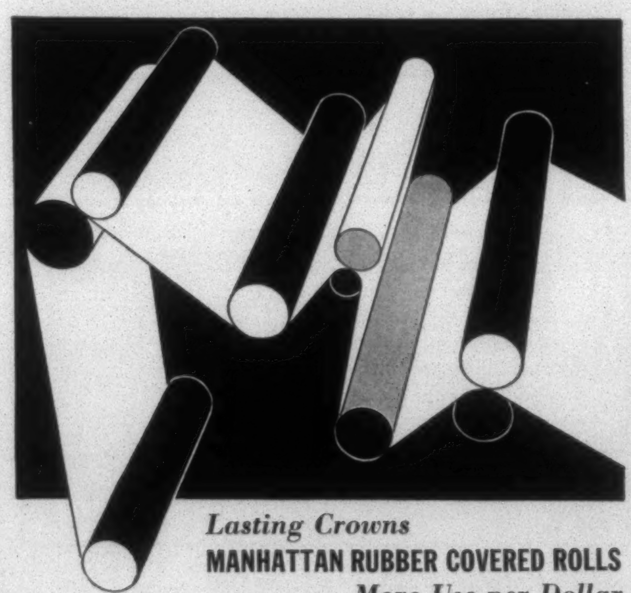

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(1) by applying overhead expense in terms of conversion time instead of dollar costs that contain material; (2) by applying overhead expenses according to the differing rates caused by the different products in our multi-product industries. It analyzes with meticulous detail what to work on, and what to work with, to achieve and maintain control.

According to the author, standard time is the best common denominator to guide industrial management in its costing operations and control. After explaining the fallacies of present cost and control devices, *How to Control Production Costs* shows why time is money. It supplies step-by-step methods for setting up budgets, standard costs and product costs to achieve control. It also analyzes each management task, stressing these five as the means for maintaining control of costs: (1) sales forecasts, (2) production control, (3) engineering specifications, (4) incentives, and (5) reports. From this book the reader will learn not only why it is so important to control production costs, but also just how to make control an accomplished fact in the business he owns or is associated with.

Phil Carroll's outstanding contributions in the field of timestudy, wage incentives, and cost control have earned him a high reputation as a consulting industrial engineer. Recipient of the Gilbreth Medal in 1950, he is also the author of *Timestudy for Cost Control, Timestudy Fundamentals for Foremen, How to Chart Timestudy Data,* and *Discussion Leaders Manual.*

How to Control Production Costs is priced at $5. Further details will be supplied by McGraw-Hill Book Information Service, 327 West 41st St., New York 36, N. Y.

Improved Loom For Narrow Fabrics

Disco Industries is introducing a high-speed shuttleless loom for the narrow fabrics industry which is said to weave cloths with unraveled edges and turn out fabric at a rate about ten times as great as conventional looms.

Imperial Chemical Industries of England has taken an option for the exclusive use of the Disco loom for the manufacture of zipper tape in the British Isles. E. B. Hamel & Sons, Ltd., Tamworth, England, a subsidiary of the Linen Thread Co., has an option to use the loom for other narrow fabrics—such as elastics, ribbons and automotive tapes—in England and Australia. In the United States Disco will use the loom for the making of tape for the zipper industry and will sub-contract the manufacture of the loom for use in other areas of the narrow-fabric field.

The first machines to be offered to the American textile industry are being manufactured by Universal Jig & Gauge Co., England, a machine contractor for Imperial Chemical Industries. One hundred looms are on order in this country and 50 will be shipped here before Jan. 1.

Because of the unique qualities of the fabrics woven by the machine, Disco has applied for a patent on the cloth as well as the loom, the company stated. Options to purchase the loom for use in Canada and Brazil are being negotiated.

According to the company, one worker could oversee the production of 48 single-head Disco looms which would produce about ten times as much fabric as the conventional 48-head loom handled by a single worker. Six Disco looms occupy only 24 square feet of space, compared to the 60 square feet for the conventional loom which produces an equal amount of cloth.

Textile Renaissance Still Young—Sibley

The president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute predicted recently that "if we are living in an age of textile renaissance—as indeed we are—it is yet one of youthful and vigorous growth." W. A. L. Sibley of Union, S. C., described advancing technology and wonders of scientific discovery as bringing a high degree of glamor to America's oldest manufacturing industry which pioneered mass production methods.

"In the fast-moving tempo of our times we can only guess at the new discoveries of benefit to mankind that fundamental research will catalyze," he added. But in textiles, he said, research is already laying the groundwork for what inevitably must be "unbounded progress"—new fabrics and finishes, new markets, cheaper methods, better quality and time-saving techniques. This means, he told the Charlotte (N. C.) Rotary Club in an address, virtually unlimited horizons for an industry which has a record of being high risk business with an enormous potentiality for rewarding individual initiative.

For instance, he pointed out, the public is becoming familiar with new "miracle" man-made fibers and other new ones are in the development or laboratory stage. But a lesser-known and perhaps as spectacular a development, he cited, is the fact that the scientist is just discovering he can poke into the raw cotton fiber itself and change the molecular arrangements that have stood through the ages. Yet this, he reminded, is only one of the fabulous things happening to the most versatile fiber known to man—and which Americans use twice as much of as they do all other fibers combined.

"There's magic and glamor in textiles as never before in the world's history," he said, adding: "As pronounced as the industry's interest in research is its promptness to apply research findings. New methodology in processing, new machinery refinements and machinery layouts are eagerly seized upon and put into use. The pressure of high wages, the multiple shift and high capital investment per employee makes for an intense lash of competition which today places a high premium on the findings and applications of research. When you mix the ingredients of technology, glamor, individualism and the opportunity of both risk and high reward, you have something approaching the composition of an industry that by its very nature and structure is the frontier of the American free enterprise system."

Mr. Sibley, who is vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, said many young men without any previous textile background are hitching their careers to textiles because of these very things. "The textile industry is probably the most competitive of all industries because of the vast number—well over a thousand—of individually owned units. Textile executives are highly paid because they are the risk takers on whom jobs and the versatility of fabrics depend in an age of textiles when it is possible to engineer fabrics to particular end-use specifications.

"Look around a modern textile mill today and you will likely chance upon a young man, or several of them, in shapeless trousers and soiled blue workshirts who not long ago received their diplomas at well-known textile schools. They are getting practical training at the bottom—but not for long, for they are marked for advancement, tomorrow's executives in an industry which pays its top personnel and

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Mr. Sibley, citing the postwar revitalization of the cotton textile industry, reported that within the last decade installation of new equipment and the refinement of retained equipment have been restricted only by the limitation of physical supply. "Since 1946 the industry as a whole," he said, "has spent on this technological program capital funds which represent more than the industry's total valuation in 1939."

The scores of new textile plants—whether on synthetics, cotton, wool or blends—which have been and are being built in the post-war period are the last word in industrial design, he said, being of one-story construction, air-conditioned and eye-catching in appearance. The competitive effort in the textile industry to produce better and more appealing products for more people, he said, has brought not only a parade of endless change that makes yesterday's wants obsolete, but has also been a social scientist in reform, opening new opportunities of leisure and cultural development to hundreds of thousands of operatives.

The industry's preoccupation with research and a program of technological improvement, Mr. Sibley said, is one of the most reassuring factors extending far beyond the immediate view. Last year alone, despite a period of depression and greatly reduced earnings in the industry, it spent over 400 million dollars on new plants and equipment, he reported, while millions more are being poured into research at the mills, at industrywide research centers and at the college level textile schools.

"Improved technology has provided us with more jobs with shorter hours, better pay and shorter work weeks. And in today's wonderland of fibers, cotton takes an even more commanding position, for to its familiar characteristics are being added a whole new range of properties whose limit no one at present can properly evaluate.

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"There are many unique things about the cotton textile industry, but not the least among them is the length and variety of its coverage in service to the consumer, extending from the humblest utility to the most glamorous luxury. It can be put into consumer satisfactions continually changing elements of novelty, color, glamor, romance and excitement, and endlessly out of combinations of the talents of the scientist and the artist are emerging new triumphs.

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there are no limited horizons for an industry so characteristic of the spirit that is America, founded on the freedom which permits men of courage and imagination to hazard their future and fortune on a calculated risk."

Bell Sees Continuous Course Of Progress

Balance has been restored in supply and demand relationships in the textile markets during the last six months, and, with more favorable government attitudes, the way is open for a continuous course of progress, service, and prosperity in this industry, W. Ray Bell, president, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, stated in his annual report recently.

Today's is "neither a buyers' nor a sellers' market," Mr. Bell stated, "for competition prevails and customer inventory additions are on the conservative side. This improved balance, without excesses in either buying, selling or production activities, holds a bright promise for an extended period of good business and progress during 1953."

At the annual meeting four new directors of the association were elected, as follows: R. E. Benson Jr. of Woodward, Baldwin & Co. Inc.; Willfred W. Lufkin Jr. of Wellington Sears Co. Inc.; Roger Milliken of Deering, Milliken & Co. Inc.; and George W. Walker of Hesslein & Co. Inc. Joseph W. Valentine of J. W. Valentine Co. Inc. reported as treasurer and John L. Severance as secretary.

Mr. Bell reviewed a 1952 which was unsatisfactory in its earlier stages, continuing the recessive trends of 1951 in textiles. He cited domestic cotton consumption in 1952 of 9,200,000 bales, and spindle hour activity of 117 billion hours, a decline of 7.1 per cent from 1951. He estimated cotton broad woven goods production for the year at 9,500,000,000 linear yards.

This production, in the face of difficult marketing conditions, testified, he said, to the "solid core of public consumption of textile products which is the real foundation of market demand and unlike the seasonal shifts in trade psychology." Public offtake, he said, had also forced a redetermination of trade inventory problems and a recognition of the old adage, "You can't do business with an empty wagon."

Mr. Bell cited a population rise to 158 million people, a "baby crop" of 3½ to four million annually, growth of family units to 45 million, high industrial activity, full employment at peak wage levels, and a personal income rate of $280 billion of which consumption expenditures would total $221 billion. Such factors he said were fundamental in the outlook for a continuing good demand for textiles and textile products.

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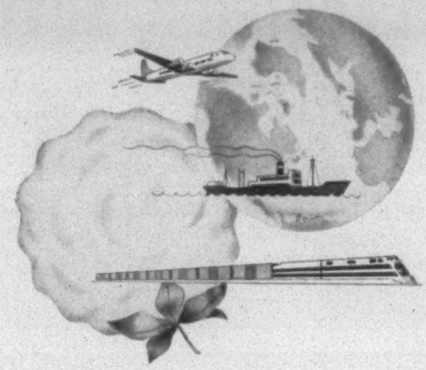

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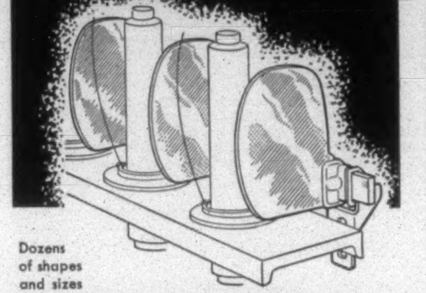

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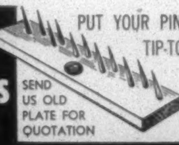

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MEADOWS MFG. CO., P. O. Station A, Atlanta, Ga. N. C. Repr.: Walter S. Coleman, P. O. Box 782, Salisbury, N. C.; S. C. Repr.: G. P. (Jack) Stanley, 211 Cleveland St., Box 1351, Greenville, S. C.; Ga. and Ala. Repr.: Sam R. Hogg, Atlanta, Ga. Jobbers: Matthews Equipment Co., 93-A Broadway, Providence, R. I.; Coleman Co., Inc., P. O. Box 3597, Greenville, S. C.; Tennessee Bearings, Inc., Knoxville, Tenn.

MILL DEVICES CO., Gastonia, N. C. R. D. Hughes Sales Co., 1812 Main St., Dallas, Tex., Texas and Arkansas: Eastern Repr.: (including Canada) C. E. Herrick, 44 Franklin St., Providence, R. I.; European Repr.: Mellor, Bromley & Co., Ltd., Leicester, England.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Gen. Office, 40 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y. Julian T. Chase, Res. Mgr.; Kenneth Mackinzie, Asst. to Res. Mgr., 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Salesmen: Wyss L. Barker and Harry L. Shinn, 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Geo. A. Artope and R. F. Morris, Jr., Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; H. A. Rogers and Chas. A. Spratt, 1202 James Bldg., Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; J. K. Boykin, American Savings Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Jackson, 213 Columbus Interstate Bldg., Columbus, Ga.; A. Jones, Jr., 408 Cotton Exchange Bldg., New Orleans, La.; Henry A. Cathey, 403 E. Franklin St., Room 210, Richmond, Va.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., Philip C. Wentworth, Treas., 354 Pine St., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte 1, N. C. Sou. Mgr., L. E. Taylor, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Sales Engineers: Donald C. Creech, P. O. Box 1723, Charlotte, N. C.; Frank S. Beacham, P. O. Box 281, Honeah Path, S. C.; M. L. Johnson, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL STARCH PRODUCTS, INC., 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Sou. Reprs.: National Starch Products, Inc., 194-210 Haynes St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga., Fred N. Eastwood; Howard Smith, 2025 Peachtree Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Ira L. Dowdee, 1800 Sprague Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Tom Griffin, 3706-A Skyline Dr., Chamblee, Ga.; D R. Lassiter, 26 Jefferson Apt., Rockingham, N. C.

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N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 634 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C., Phone 3-7179; Lewis W. Thomason, Jr., Sou. Dist. Mgr., P. O. Box 576, Charlotte, N. C. Sales and Service Engineers: Fred W. Phillips, P. O. Box 782, Greenville, S. C.; James A. Sorrels, Jr., P. O. Box 576, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred Winecoff, Greensboro, N. C.; Aubrey M. Cowan, P. O. Box 563, Lanett, Ala. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C., Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Columbus Ga., Birmingham, Ala.

NOBLE, ROY CO., P. O. Box 137, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Repr.: John P. Batson, P. O. Box 841, Greenville, S. C. Batson Mfg. Co., Inc., Tel. 5-1634 or 2-5938.

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NORRIS BROS., Greenville, S. C.

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OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., General Office: 22 Thames St., New York 6, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office: Oakite Products, Inc., 317 Palmer Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga., W. A. Baltzell, Mgr. Sou. Reprs.: G. Tatum, 3607 S. Court St., Montgomery 6, Ala.; H. W. Kole, 209 W. First St., Charlotte 2, N. C.; D. B. Lamb, 1133 Albert St., Knoxville 17, Tenn.; L. T. Prince, 328 S. Davie St., Greensboro, N. C.; O. D. Riddle, Jr., 317 Palmer Bldg., Oakite Products, Inc., Atlanta 3, Ga.; F. W. Weldon, P. O. Box 976, Birmingham 1, Ala.; H. W. Hatley, 729 E. 53rd St., Savannah, Ga.; B. F. Swint, Lewis Village, P. O. Box 1271, Greenville, S. C.

ODELL MILL SUPPLY CO., Greensboro, N. C.

ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO., 115 Morris St., Jersey City 2, N. J. Sou. Mgr., Edwin W. Klump, 2437 Lucena Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

ORR FELT & BLANKET CO., THE, Piqua, Ohio. Sou. Repr.: Oliver D. Landis, Inc., 718 Queens Rd., Charlotte 7, N. C.

PABST SALES CO., 221 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 1, Ill. Sou. Repr.: C. H. Patrick, P. O. Box 300, Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1066. Sou. Warehouse, Textile Warehouse Co., Greenville, S. C.

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RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., Associates, P. O. Box 1474, Jefferson Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.

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ROSE & CO., E. F., Maiden, N. C.

ROY & SON CO., B. S., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot: 1623 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., W. F. Crowder. Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

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SINCLAIR REFINING CO., Dist. Office, 573 W. Peachtree St., P. O. Box 1710, Atlanta, Ga., F. W. Schwettmann, Mgr., Lubricating Sales; G. R. Dyer, Mgr. Industrial Sales. Area Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., Jacksonville, Fla., Miami, Fla., Tampa, Fla., Columbia, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Nashville, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Montgomery, Ala., Raleigh, N. C. Industrial Lubricating Engineers: J. M. Mathers, Columbia, S. C.; T. F. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.; J. O. Holt, 1220 Dixie Trail, Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Lipscomb, 414 McIver St., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Smith, 121 Island Home Blvd., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. C. Nix, 1926 Sixteenth Ave., So., Birmingham, Ala.; T. A. Crossley, Montgomery, Ala.; L. M. Kay and H. G. Lane, 332 Eighth St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga., and H. H. Terrell, P. O. Box 131, Lakeland, Fla.

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SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP., Main Office and Factory, 40 Keen St., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Office: S. Fred Toll, 2116 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRINE CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

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STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., Main Office and Plant, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia 32, Pa. Greensboro Office, 903-904 Guilford Bank Bldg., P. O. Box 1917, Greensboro, N. C., Claude W. Cain, Dist. Mgr.; Dan M. Culp, Ralph L. Parker and Richard B. Stevens, Sales Reprs. Greenville Office and Plant and Southern Shuttles Div., P. O. Box 1899, Greenville, S. C., J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Southern Divisions; Henry P. Goodwin, Sou. Dist. Sales Mgr.; Davis L. Batson, Dist. Mgr. Greenville "A" Territory; Sam R. Zimmerman, Jr., Dist. Mgr. Greenville "B" Territory; Hugh I. Cash and John M. Neuffer, Sales Reprs. Atlanta Office and Plant, 268 McDonough Blvd., Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga., Dave W. G. Macintyre, Dist. Mgr.; Brumley D. Pritchett and James C. Jacobs, Sales Reprs.

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STERLING RING TRAVELER CO., 101 Lindsay St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: M. H. Cranford, 135 Walnut St., Chester, S. C.; D. R. Ivestor, Clarkesville, Ga.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION, 619 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., Tel. Walnut 4210. Sales Reprs.; F. B. Porter, Sales Mgr., L. S. Kaniecki, J. A. Shamp, C. H. Bronson, W. E. Tiller, and D. E. Lee.

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TODD-LONG PICKER APRON CO., Gastonia, N. C.

TOWER IRON WORKS, 50 Borden St., Providence 3, R. I. Sou. Reprs.: Ira L. Griffin & Sons, Charlotte 1, N. C., Tel. Charlotte 4-8306.

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UNITED STATES TESTING CO., INC., 1415 Park Ave., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Branches: United States Testing Co., Inc., 198 S. Main St., Memphis, Tenn., Tel. Memphis 38-1246, manager S. C. Mayne; 1700 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Dallas, Tex., Tel. Prosp. 2654.

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USTER CORP., Main Office, Charlotte, N. C.; 80 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.

VALENTINE CO., J. W., 612 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Box 278 Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N. C. T. Holt Haywood, Wachovia Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Frank J. Swords, Sou. Dist. Mgr.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I., with Sou. Office and Sales Room at 358-364 W. Main Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Phone 247. Also W. L. Hudson, Box 1313, Columbus, Ga.

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WESTVACO CHEMICAL DIVISION, 161 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. (Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.) Sou. Office: Liberty Life Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Bishop F. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Machine Works Office and Plant, Dowd Road, Charlotte, N. C., R. I. Dalton, V.-Pres. and Sou. Agt.; Charlotte Repair Shop, Z. C. Childers, Sales Mgr.; Atlanta, Ga., Office, 1015 Healey Bldg., B. B. Peacock, Sou. Agt.; Spartanburg, S. C., 724 Montgomery Bldg., R. W. Dunn, Sou. Agt.

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WONALANCET CO., Nashua, N. H., and 153 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga. R. C. Everett, Mgr.

Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THIS ISSUE WENT TO PRESS –

PERSONAL NEWS

Herman J. Jordan Jr., formerly laboratory manager in the Wiscassett Mills Co. yarn dyeing department at Albemarle, N. C., has accepted a position with Piedmont Processing Co. at Belmont, N. C. Mr. Jordan is treasurer of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

Charles A. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C., has been named by Secretary of Agriculture Benson as a member of a seven-man committee to study the cotton export situation and make recommendations directed at enlarging the foreign market for this crop. . . . Mr. Cannon also was one of 53 leaders invited by Secretary Benson to attend an industry-wide cotton conference Feb. 12 as were A. B. Emmert of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.; Charles Hertwig of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga.; Craig Smith of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.; Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.; and Harold A. Young, president of the council.

Joseph D. Moore *(left)*, formerly president of Moore Textile Co., Charlotte, N. C., has been named manager of the towel mill of Fieldcrest Mills at Fieldale, Va. Mr. Moore succeeds Neill M. Dalrymple who has been transferred to the staff of E. W. Medbery, production manager. A 1936 graduate of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Mr. Moore's previous associations include Washington Mills, United Hosiery Mills Corp., Blue Ridge Textile Co. and Skyland Textile Co.

E. H. Hines Jr., has been named general manager of the worsted division mills of Deering, Milliken & Co. Inc. This is a newly-created post. The worsted division comprises three mills: spinning at McCormick, S. C.; weaving at Johnston, S. C., and finishing at the Excelsior plant at Pendleton, S. C. Mr. Hines, former manager of the McCormick and Johnston plants, is succeeded by F. A. Thompson who has been named plant manager of the two units. T. E. Peden, formerly assistant superintendent, replaces Mr. Thompson as superintendent of the Johnston mill while Bradford Defore continues as superintendent at the McCormick mill. Both are under the direction of Mr. Thompson. . . . H. B. Risher has been named plant manager of Excelsior finishing replacing Walter L. Wilson, no longer with the firm. Mr. Risher formerly was superintendent at the firm's Excelsior mills at Union, S. C. In the realignment, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Risher are now under the direction of Mr. Hines. . . . W. L. Hunter has been named superintendent of specialty finishing while B. C. McWhite, has been named superintendent of worsted and synthetic finishing at the Excelsior finishing plant. Mr. Hunter was promoted from superintendent of dyeing and Mr. McWhite was formerly worsted production control manager. . . . Harold Herd has been transferred from the Abbeville plant to be named chief accountant of the three mills of the worsted division under Mr. Hines.

Joe Callicott has joined Standard Chemical Products Inc. as a Southern sales representative. Mr. Callicott formerly was an operating executive with Claussner Hosiery Mills, Paducah, Ky., in charge of dyeing, finishing and quality control. He also has been associated with Se-Ling Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn., and Davenport Hosiery Mills, Chattanooga, Tenn. Well known in golfing circles, as well as textiles, Mr. Callicott on two occasions qualified for the National Amateur.

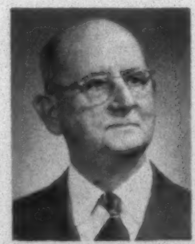
A. G. Myers, board chairman of Textiles Inc., Gastonia, N. C., recently resigned as chairman of the N. C. State Ports Authority, after serving with that group for about eight years. In appreciation of Mr. Myers' service, the state group has suggested that the paved roadway from Wilmington, N. C., to the multi-million dollar deep sea terminal be named "Myers Boulevard" in his honor. The Wilmington city council has indicated that it will act favorably on the suggestion. . . . J. Harold Lineberger, prominent textile executive of Belmont, N. C., recently resigned as a member of the N. C. State Board of Education.

McDaniel B. Jackson has succeeded Alex S. Hanes Jr. as head of continuous filament rayon yarn sales at the Charlotte, N. C., office of American Viscose Corp. Mr. Hanes resigned to join an investment management firm. Mr. Jackson had been associated with Mr. Hanes in the Charlotte office of Avisco for some time.

H. D. Hughes has been appointed general sales manager and E. E. Fogle, sales manager, of the industrial chemicals division, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co., a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. Mr. Fogle has been on a seven-month leave of absence as director of the rubber, chemicals, drugs, and fuel division of the Office of Price Stabilization. Both Mr. Hughes and Mr. Fogle are veteran chemical salesmen, Mr. Hughes having joined the sales department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Co. in 1928. Mr. Fogle joined Carbide & Carbon through its research fellowship at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, in 1930.

Graydon Robinson, general superintendent of Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, has been elected to serve on the company's board of directors for 1953.

George G. Crewson has been appointed technical consultant to the administrative staff of the chemical divisions, Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., New York, which include Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co. Inc., Niagara Chemical Division, Ohio-Apex Inc. and Westvaco Chemical Division. Now director of engineering at Buffalo Electro-Chemical Co., Mr. Crewson will continue in his present post but will also be available for consultation by all F.M.C. divisions and plants. . . . Recent sales personnel changes in the New York office of Westvaco are: Arthur F. Smith, formerly divisional sales manager in charge of alkalies, appointed staff assistant to J. C. Thom, manager of sales; and James G. Bronson, previously divisional sales manager for Barium and miscellaneous chemicals, named divisional sales manager in charge of alkalis. . . . Appointments in the Barium chemicals division are: Fritz von Bergen, formerly in charge of the market development section of the technical sales division, becomes manager and Jules D. Gilbert has been promoted to assistant manager. Sumter A. Cogswell succeeds Mr. von Bergen.



T. M. McNeill, retired textile mill operating executive, has joined Texize Chemicals Inc., Greenville, S. C., as a consultant to Texize customers. His services will include on-the-spot analysis of plant problems and recommended solutions. A veteran in the textile industry, Mr. McNeill from 1915 to 1917 was with Pacific Mills as general superintendent of the Olympia and Granby plants in Columbia, S. C., and from 1917 to 1947 he was general superintendent of the Monarch and Ottaray plants of Monarch Mills in Union, S. C.

D. W. Dockery of Cordova, Ala., is now night superintendent of the Eva Jane Plant of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala.

J. B. Henriques, for the past eight years associated with Arnold, Hoffman & Co. as vice-president in charge of plastics and resale chemicals, has resigned from that post to head his own company, J. B. Henriques

Inc., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York City. His firm will handle U. S. sales of plastics for Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. of great Britain and will take over the sale of the resale chemicals division of Arnold, Hoffman.

William Pearson has been appointed technical service representative in Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama for Warwick Chemical Co., a division of Sun Chemical Corp. Mr. Pearson joined Warwick in 1952 and has been located in the application laboratory in Wood River Junction, R. I. A 1941 graduate of the North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Mr. Pearson was associated with Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chicamauga, Ga., before joining Warwick.

H. L. Wilder of Gaffney, S. C., has been named overseer of spinning at the Lockhart, S. C., plant of Monarch Mills.

Robert P. Moore has been elected president of Dacotah Cotton Mills Inc., Lexington, N. C., to succeed his father, the late John McD. Moore. John McD. Moore Jr. has been elected executive vice-president; L. M. Grimes, vice-president; and Felix O. Gee, secretary and treasurer.

W. K. Mauney, president and treasurer of Mauney Mills Inc. and secretary and treasurer of Bonnie Cotton Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., has been re-elected chairman of the Kings Mountain Area of the Lutheran Laymen's Movement for Stewardship.

Reginald Garnsey is resigning as vice-president in charge of operations at the Lemoyne, Ala., rayon plant of Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc. and will return to England where he will resume his connections with Courtaulds Ltd. His resignation will be effective on completion of the Alabama plant's start-up.

Joseph H. Sutherland, recently elected president of J. P. Stevens & Co., was honored by friends Feb. 5 at a testimonial dinner at the Plaza Hotel, New York City. More than 350 members of the textile trade joined in the tribute to Mr. Sutherland.

J. L. Thompson Jr. (secretary and treasurer of Glenn Mills Inc.), E. F. Williams (manager of Duplan Corp.) and Albert Goldsmith (superintendent of Rhodes-Rhyne Mfg. Co.) have been elected directors of the Lincolnton (N. C.) Rotary Club.

Robert I. Altman has been promoted from assistant production manager of the Lanett (Ala.) Mill to job analyst and quality control engineer at the general office of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. W. Green has been named secretary of Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co. Mr. Green, who is in charge of purchasing raw materials for the company, succeeds J. F. Parker who retired after 35 years with the mill. . . . John P. Stevens Jr., chairman of J. P. Stevens & Co., has been elected to the Marion Mfg. Co. board of directors replacing his brother, Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens.

R. D. Redmond has been promoted to third shift overseer in the weave room at the Statesville, N. C., plant of United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc. Prior to his promotion, Mr. Redmond was loom fixer on the first shift.

William C. Vereen has been elected president of Moultrie (Ga.) Cotton Mills and Riverside Mfg. Co. succeeding his father, W. J. Vereen, who died last October. Mr. Vereen has been connected with the mills since 1934 and was vice-president prior to his promotion to the presidency.

MILL NEWS

Enka, N. C.—American Enka Corp. announces that it has signed an agreement with the Du Pont Co., licensing Enka to manufacture nylon under Du Pont patents. J. E. Bassill, president of American Enka, said that construction would be started immediately on a plant adjacent to the company's rayon factory at Enka. "The construction of the North Carolina plant is an initial step in the company's program for entering the newer synthetic fiber field," Mr. Bassill stated. "American Enka's initial production will be entirely staple, but facilities will be provided for the later manufacture of the filament type of yarn as well. It is expected that the new plant will be in production early in 1954." American Enka is one of the major producers of high-tenacity rayon for tires, as well as rayon textile yarn. The company has been conducting research in synthetic polymers for some time past in co-operation with an affiliated organization, Algemene Kunstzijde Unie N. V. of Arnhem, Holland. Although American Enka will be licensed under Du Pont patents, it will utilize technical know-how and experience of its Dutch affiliate. Initial production at the new plant will be at the rate of two million pounds of staple a year. The cost of constructing the new facilities is estimated at $2,000,000 but the company explained that this represents only the initial step in its contemplated expansion program.

New York, N. Y. — Initial production from the Chemstrand Corp.'s nylon plant now under construction near Pensacola, Fla., is anticipated during the first quarter of 1954, Murray H. Morse, of Chemstrand's sales department, said Feb. 10. Addressing the throwster group of the National Federation of Textiles, Mr. Morse stated that the Chemstrand nylon plant, designed to produce at a capacity of 50,000,000 pounds annually, will probably come into full output eight months after the initial start-up. "A full range of deniers is planned," he said, "from 15-denier monofilament through the tire yarn size of 840-denier." Mr. Morse said the company had not concluded plans for shipping its products but indicated that the nylon would probably be shipped on bobbins. "We aim eventually to offer our customers the package put ups that will best facilitate their own operations," Mr. Morse stated.

LeMoyne, Ala.—The formal opening of the world's newest and most modern rayon plant at LeMoyne was announced in New York City Feb. 12 by Col. F. T. Davies, president of Courtaulds Inc. The LeMoyne plant is owned and operated by Courtaulds (Ala.) Inc. and the rayon staple produced will be sold to the domestic industry by Courtaulds Inc. whose New York office is at 600 Fifth Avenue. This project accomplishes the re-entry of the Courtaulds into the American market as domestic manufacturers of man-made fibers, after a lapse of 12 years. Early in 1941, in order to provide dollars for the British war effort, the interest of Courtaulds Ltd. in its former

METRO-ATLANTIC INC. AND METRO DYESTUFF CORP. ANNOUNCE NEW SOUTHERN OFFICES—Metro-Atlantic Inc. has announced the opening of new Southern headquarters at 1210 New Buncombe Road, Greenville, S. C. Henry Papini, vice-president of Metro-Atlantic Inc. and its subsidiary, Metro Dyestuff Corp., will be in charge and will direct laboratory, office, and warehouse functions from that address. These new additional facilities in the South are in line with this firm's expansion plans, which have seen plant and sales facilities greatly extended in New England, the middle Atlantic states, and Canada.

The new headquarters in Greenville will carry complete stocks of all Atco products as well as the full line of Metro's dyestuffs and pigments. The expansion of Southern operations has been made to afford Metro-Atlantic's clientele the most rapid and efficient service possible.

subsidiary, American Viscose Corp., was taken over by the British Treasury and sold in this country. The new plant, which is located on a 550-acre site 20 miles north of Mobile, is expected to reach full production within two months. It will have a capacity of more than 50,000,000 pounds annually of viscose rayon staple fiber.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Cone Mills Corp. recently announced that it plans to discontinue operations at its Asheville plant and that the facility would be sold. M. W. Heiss of Greensboro, vice-president, states that the company is negotiating with a prospective buyer who plans to conduct a manufacturing operation in the plant.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—Maintenance workmen at Mooresville Mills recently completed removal of 108 box looms from Mill No. 1 to the big weave room. This consolidates all gingham operations under the same roof. The box looms replace the older towel and 60-inch Stafford looms that were recently removed. Mill No. 1 will be used for storing finished goods.

LAGRANGE, GA. — Directors and stockholders of Dunson Mills recently approved an offer made by Pepperell Mfg. Co. to purchase all the stock of Dunson at $75 a share in cash. In making the announcement, Brackett Parsons, Pepperell president, declared: "In seeking to purchase Dunson Mills, it is the purpose of the Pepperell Mfg. Co. to diversify our product and to expand our operation. The present Pepperell mills, located throughout the country, will continue to operate in the same manner and with the same management and personnel that they have in the past. In acquiring Dunson Mills," continued Mr. Parsons, "it is our intention without any interruption of production to continue operation of the mill and sales agency in much the same manner as they operated in the recent past, carrying on with the same employees, making the same fabrics and continuing, we hope, to sell the same customers. W. E. Morton, president of Dunson Mills, will become general manager."

TIFTON, GA.—American Woolen Co. expects to begin operations at its plant here about mid-year. Alterations to buildings are now under way and machinery to equip the facility to produce both woolen and blended fabrics is now being installed.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — The Duplan Corp. is establishing its Southern headquarters in Charlotte in a large, modern building formerly occupied by Saco-Lowell Shops, which Duplan recently purchased for an undisclosed sum. The structure is located at 1320 South Mint Street on a large lot. The L-shaped building fronts about 200 feet on Mint Street and extends back about 175 feet from the street. It is reported that approximately 60 management and technical men will be transferred to Charlotte with removal of Duplan's regional headquarters from Hazelton, Pa. Duplan operates five plants in the South at Winston-Salem, Burnsville and Lincolnton, N. C., Cleveland, Tenn., and Grottoes, Va.

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